

MASON'S
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Hongkong Daily Press.



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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	O.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.30	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	2.15	4.35	5.35	7.21	
Yuenai ...Dep.	6.50	—	—	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	2.24	4.44	5.38	7.30	
Shatin ...Dep.	7.03	—	—	9.38	10.51	12.21	1.38	2.38	4.58	5.51	7.42	
Taipei ...Dep.	7.16	—	—	9.51	11.04	12.34	1.51	2.51	5.09	6.04	7.55	
TaipeiMarket ...Dep.	7.21	—	—	9.55	11.08	12.38	1.55	2.55	5.13	6.08	7.59	
Fanning ...Dep.	7.32	—	—	10.06	11.19	12.49	2.03	2.11	5.24	6.19	8.09	
Shungahui ...Dep.	7.36	—	—	10.07	11.20	12.50	2.07	2.15	5.28	6.23	8.13	
Shumshan ...Dep.	7.42	8.45	9.15	10.19	11.32	13.02	2.15	3.11	5.34	6.29	8.19	
Canton ...Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton ...Dep.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shumshan ...Dep.	7.19	8.05	10.35	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.13	6.20	8.40	9.06	3.40	
Shungahui ...Dep.	7.28	8.13	10.43	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.20	6.27	8.47	9.13	3.49	
Fanning ...Dep.	7.31	8.17	10.46	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.24	6.31	8.51	9.17	3.51	
TaipeiMarket ...Dep.	7.41	8.27	10.56	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.34	6.41	9.01	9.27	3.59	
Taipei ...Dep.	7.45	8.31	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	5.38	6.45	9.05	9.31	4.01	
Shatin ...Dep.	7.58	8.45	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.55	5.51	6.58	9.18	9.44	4.14	
Shungahui ...Dep.	8.12	8.57	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.08	6.03	7.10	9.30	9.56	4.26	
Yuenai ...Dep.	8.20	9.05	11.37	12.41	4.03	5.20	6.15	7.22	9.42	10.08	4.38	
Kowloon ...Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ...Dep.	7.45	11.30	2.30	3.30	6.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin ...Dep.	8.40	12.25	3.15	4.15	7.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin ...Dep.	8.30	10.15	1.05	2.05	5.00	6.15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fanning ...Dep.	7.25	11.10	2.00	3.00	5.55	6.10	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Our London Letter.

LONDON AND THE CHINA
SITUATION.

MOSCOW'S POTTERY CONTINUES.

WHITE'S CLUB FOR SALE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, December 4th.
An influential section of the Conservative Party in Parliament are applying strong pressure upon the Government to refuse to receive in London a successor to M. Krasin, the Soviet Charge d'Affaires, who died recently. The advance of the Cantonese on Hankow and the potential threat to Shanghai, reported here this week have stirred up the Government supporters who are most antagonistic to the Bolsheviks. The danger to the lives and property of Europeans, particularly the British, is realised. For the Bolsheviks are held to be responsible for what has been going on in China with increasing intensity for the last year or more.

Curious to recall, the strike and boycott at Hong Kong last year left Members of Parliament and the Press comparatively cold. I believe the impression was that Hong Kong being a British Colony was strong enough to cope with the unfriendly manifestations of the Chinese on the spot. There was also a widespread idea that the trouble would right itself in time. Also, there was the idea that the Peking Government would do something. But now that it is seen that the Peking Government is a mere shadow, while the cables tell of danger to the tiny British community in Hankow, isolated and surrounded by hordes of Moscow-led and Communist-inspired anti-British Chinese, public indignation is fully aroused.

Forcing the Issue.
No useful purpose would be served if I were to devote space to an analysis of public opinion here regarding reports from China which are pouring into the newspaper offices daily. The position may be entirely changed to-morrow or next week. But it may be placed upon record that the general feeling is that most of the trouble is due to the machinations of Moscow. Therefore, it is argued, if the Government for reasons of high policy will not actively interfere in China at the present time against the Bolshevik disturbers of the peace who are operating against British interests in that country, we ought to deal very firmly with the Bolsheviks in another way.

One way is to hit Moscow hard, by breaking off trade relations with Russia. The Soviet Trade Delegation established in London is here in the explicit undertaking of the Soviet Government that the latter would not engage in hostile propaganda against Britain or the British Empire. Everyone knows that the undertaking has been regarded by the Moscow gang as merely "a scrap of paper." That being so, the question now asked is: What will the Government do? As a test of Ministerial intentions Conservative Members of Parliament are determined to force the issue on the appointment of a successor to Krasin. They want to force Moscow into giving fresh and more explicit undertakings to abstain from political propaganda against Britain in China and elsewhere. The Foreign Office are, however, reluctant to move in the matter, and it remains to be seen whether public opinion will be too strong for Sir Austen Chamberlain.

Another Newspaper Deal.
Still another change in Fleet Street. The Daily Chronicle and allied papers, which have been controlled by Mr. Lloyd George and a group of wealthy men of the same political persuasion since the war, have been sold to a group represented by Lord Reading, Sir David Yale, and Sir Thomas Girdlestone. There are various estimates as to price, and one Fleet Street authority puts it at \$2,000,000, but I have reason to believe that the amount was still larger.

In addition to the Daily Chronicle other journals comprised in the group are the Sunday News (formerly Lloyd's Weekly News), the Yorkshire Evening News, the Edinburgh Evening News and the Doncaster Weekly Gazette. The unusual thing about the sale is that none of the three new owners has had any connection previously with daily newspapers. Further, it is somewhat peculiar that Lord Reading, until lately Viceroy of India, has elected to join the ranks of newspaper magnates.

London's Oldest Club.
The announcement that White's Club, the oldest club in London and indeed in the world, does not own its own building, and that there are only five more years to run till the lease expires, has created some surprise. The members have to make up their minds what they will do. The landlord, who is a member, has offered to sell the building and site to the club for £100,000, and in this a circular has been issued to the members proposing to issue debentures to that amount, carrying 3 per cent. interest and 1 per cent. sinking fund. If the proposal is adopted, the circular states, "the club

(Continued on next column).

UNCHANGING IRELAND.

POLITICAL MEETING HAS A FREE
FIGHT.

THEN GOES ON WITH BUSINESS.

Scenes of wild disorder were witnessed at a meeting held recently in the Clarence Palace Hall, Belfast, under the auspices of the "British Fascists: Ulster Command."
The chairman on the occasion was Capt. E. G. Morgan, and amongst the speakers announced were:—Sir Robert Kennedy, K.C.M.G., D.L.; Capt. W. Turner-Coles (G.H.Q., London); Miss Linton-Orman (founder British Fascists); Miss Ray (G.H.Q., London).

The public were asked to "Come and learn how to combat Socialist-Communism, Bolshevism and all other Anti-Christian Menaces," but, as events turned out, those who attended heard a great deal more than was advertised.

A Mixed Audience.

The attendance left nothing to be desired so far as numbers were concerned, for the building was filled, but it was evident almost from the beginning that all were not of one way of thinking, and there was early promise of the ructions which followed.

The principal speaker was Captain Turner-Coles, who was billed to deliver an address on the objects of Fascism in Great Britain. He was not long on his feet when he began to dilate on the evils of Socialism.

The Fun Begins.

This was the signal for the beginning of such a scene of uproar and disorder as has never before been experienced in the secluded and decorous headquarters of the Protestant Diocesan Council and Synod of Down, Connor, and Dromore.

All sorts of epithets and execrations were hurled at the speaker and the platform party in general, while many of the otherwise well conducted and polite mannered persons who came to support the proceedings so far forgot their good breeding, and lost their tempers for the moment as to engage in unequal wordy warfare with the opponents of Fascism and its works and pomps. For a time the din was so intense that it was impossible to pick up more than a fraction of any single sentence.

The Last Straw.

Undismayed, the gallant captain struggled on with his address, calling forth all his reserve lung power in the effort to make himself heard above the tumult.

He accused the Socialists of being Muscovites, whose spiritual home was in Russia, and declared that the sooner they were out of this country the better. This only added fuel to the flame, but despite the noise the speaker went on with the attack, turning his attention to the Socialist Sunday schools in which, he said the minds of the children were being poisoned.

This was more than the interrupters could endure, and with mighty vocal efforts they completely blotted out the opposition for a time, not a word being audible from the platform. Yell followed yell of dissent and for a time the noise was deafening.

A Fierce Melée: Chairman Badly Mauled.

Jumping on to a chair one hefty member of the audience shouted:—"I fought for my country and I defy you to put me out."
The chairman, Capt. Morgan went straight for his former comrade in arms and ordered him to clear out.

What followed absolutely baffles description. It seemed but an instant until half the members of the audience were engaged in a miniature pitched battle. Amidst shouts, curses and screams the struggle waged to and fro. Seats were overturned, people were knocked down, while others were forcibly dragged here and there. The confusion lasted for some time, until at length some of the interrupters were hauled outside, but not before Capt. Morgan had received a stunning blow over the head and also sustained a dislocated shoulder blade.

At length the police appeared and lent their assistance to the promoters of the meeting in having the disturbing elements removed beyond the portals of the building, after which the meeting proceeded.

would become the freehold property of the members with all the records, including the betting book."

White's was originally established in 1698 as a chocolate-house. For nearly forty years it was open to anyone who had money to spend, but the frequenters, seems to have formed a circle among themselves, and eventually made the place a club. It was the most notorious gaming house in London even in an age when nearly all the clubs in St. James's Street were devoted to play. The betting book referred to above contains the names of men who are celebrated in English history, landed gentry, statesmen, authors, and poets of others. It has a coat of arms which was designed by Horace Walpole and George Selwyn, made up of symbols for a card table, with knives of clubs as supporters, the crest being an arm out of an earl's coronet shaking a dice box.—H.B.

THE WEEK'S DIARY.

To-day.

Bishop of London visits various educational institutions in the Colony in morning; guest of honour at tiffin given by Old Marlburians, 1 p.m.; attends "At Home" of Chinese workers in St. John's Cathedral Hall; gives address at service for men in St. John's Cathedral, 9.30 p.m.

Cricket: Army v. Navy (H.K.C.C. ground).

E.L. Hotel tea dance, 4.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Sally."

World Theatre: "Back Home and Broke."

Star Theatre: "Below the Line."

Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Siberia (Mirapore and Autolyca).

Outward: Canada, U.S.A., etc. and Europe via Victoria, B.C. and Europe via Siberia (President Jefferson), 3.30 p.m.

Friday.

New Year's Eve.

Legislative Council Meeting, 2.30 p.m.

H.K. Hotel tea dance, 4.30 p.m.

King Edward Hotel tea dance, 4.30 p.m.

H.K. and Repulse Bay and King Edward Hotels New Year's Eve Carnivals.

Lane, Crawford's Restaurant New Year's Eve Carnival.

President's annual dance at Craigengower Cricket Club, 9.15 p.m.

Bishop of London guest of honour at Chinese dinner arranged by the Hong Kong Chinese Church Body.

Watch Night Service, St. Peter's Church, 11 p.m.; also at Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Queen's Theatre: "Sally."

World Theatre: "Back Home and Broke."

Star Theatre: "Below the Line."

Principal Mails:—Outward: Australia and New Zealand (St. Albans), 2.30 p.m.

Saturday.

New Year's Day.

Bishop of London leaves for Singapore on Hakone Maru.

New Year Golf Meeting at Fanning.

Yachting: Week-end Club Cruise (1st to 3rd).

Cricket: Navy v. H.K.C.C. (Club ground).

Race for non-winning ponies, Happy Valley, 11 a.m.

K.C.C. annual children's sports and Xmas Tree, 2 p.m.

Police Recreation Club entertain children to Xmas Tree, etc.

Fanning Hunt-meet. Souza's Bungalow, 2.30 p.m.

Lawn Bowls: St. Andrew's v. St. George's, Kowloon Bowling Green Club.

H.K. Hotel tea dance, 4.30 a.m.

Repulse Bay Hotel tea dance.

Carnival dance Hotel Savoy.

Queen's Theatre: "Sally."

Star Theatre: "Below the Line."

Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Hakone Maru), 9.30 a.m.

Sunday.

Fanning Hunt-meet. Lok Ma Chau Cross Roads, 10 a.m.

New Year Golf Meeting at Fanning.

Principal Mails:—Inward: U.S.A., Canada, etc. (President Grant); Australia and Manila (Aradura).

Monday.

New Year Golf Meeting at Fanning.

Cricket: Navy v. H.K.C.C. (Club ground).

Extraordinary General Meeting China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, St. George's Building, 2.30 p.m.

H.K. Hotel tea dance, 4.30 p.m.

King Edward Hotel tea dance, 4.30 p.m.

Principal Mails:—Inward: U.S.A., etc. (President Adams).

Tuesday.

H.K. Hotel tea dance, 4.30 p.m.

Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Amazona), 2.30 p.m.

Wednesday.

H.K. Hotel tea dance, 4.30 p.m.

King Edward Hotel tea dance, 4.30 p.m.

To Secretaries.

[Secretaries of clubs and associations, etc., are kindly requested to forward any forthcoming events to the Daily Press for inclusion in the above column, which it is our endeavour to keep as correct and up-to-date as possible.]

AFRICAN JUNGLE MYSTERY.

TWO WOMEN LOST WITH PARTY
IN AFRICA.

Search parties are being organised by the South African Government, and privately, in an endeavour to find the American doctors, N. L. Magoon and W. W. McMillan, who, with a party went on a hunting expedition in Angola, and have not been heard of since last September.

Then a letter was received at Salisbury stating that the motor-cars in which the first part of the trip was made had no tyres, and that the party's provisions had been looted by bushmen and five native attendants killed. It was also stated that Dr. Magoon had lost the sight of both eyes through a gun bursting. Two white women were with the party.

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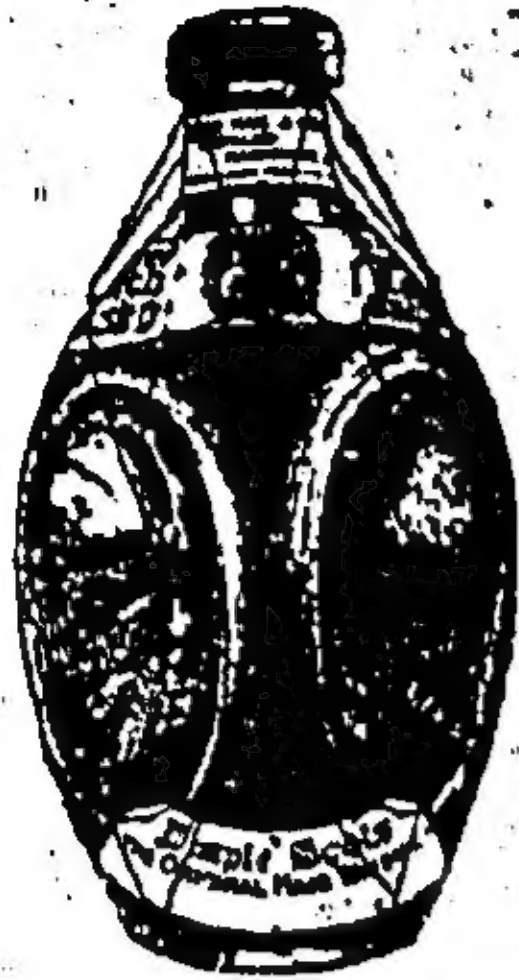
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MEN'S TALK.

IT IS NOT ONLY WOMEN WHO
"TALK DRESS" WHEN
THEY FOREGATHER,
MEN TOO ARE IN-
TERESTED
IN THIS
VERY
PERSONAL
SUBJECT,
SOMETIMES,
PERHAPS
EVEN MORE
THAN SOME
WOMEN. AFTER ALL IT
IS DUE TO A MAN'S SELF-RESPECT
THAT HIS CLOTHES SHOULD AT LEAST
BE NEAT AND CLEAN. THE "WELL-GROOMED" LOOK OF
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LONDON AND SHANGHAI

**THE LOSS OF THE
"LIENSHING"**
THE NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY
CONCLUDED.
CAPTAIN HELD BLAMELESS.
SECOND OFFICER'S TICKET SUS-
PENDED FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

On Tuesday we published the detailed report of the first sitting of the Naval Court of Inquiry regarding the loss of the Indo-China S.N. Co.'s steamer, the a.s. *Lienshing*. Another *N.C. Daily News* to hand gives the report of the conclusion of the Court of Inquiry.

The Court first recalled, Capt. Simpson, Master of the *Lienshing*, who said that he personally took the chart and the log-book from the bridge and placed them in the ship's despatch-box, which was sent away in the No. 2 life-boat, the latter being in charge of Mr. Porter, the Chief Officer. Witness did not know definitely what happened to it after that, but he understood it was brought to Shanghai by the a.s. *Colorado*.

Second Mate "Rattled."
Witness also explained in greater detail everything that happened after he returned to the bridge on the night of the disaster. Coming to the time when he grew suspicious about the fire, witness said that the Second Mate appeared to be "somewhat rattled" when things did not fit in and accordingly witness went to check them himself. Before he left the bridge he did not exactly tell the Second Mate that he proposed to hold on along the same course until 3.30 a.m. The ship first struck on a ledge, then swung round and slid off. When they were abandoned ship, witness, other officers and Capt. Kozersky inspected all the quarters and made sure that no-one was left below. All the Chinese had come on to the upper deck long before that.

When witness returned to the bridge before the accident and found she was on a different course to what he had expected, he did not at the time think there was a element of danger. The night was very fine and clear and the tide appeared to be quite weak. He would not himself have altered the course because he had reckoned—and he noted it beforehand on the chart—that they would be abreast of the rocks at 3.30 a.m. That note had been ruled out. He intended to alter the course after that. When he looked at the chart of fixes, the course appeared to be quite safe, so he did not haul the ship back to her course.

The Chart and Log.
Mr. E. J. A. Porter, the Chief Officer, said that the despatch-box was not locked. He took it on to the *Colorado* and on arrival in Shanghai handed it to the captain of the *Luenho*, as the company's offices then were closed. He did not know what happened to it after that.

Capt. W. Gibbs, the company's acting marine superintendent, recalled, that, so far as he recollected, the chart was on his desk when he returned from inspecting the wreck. He could not remember definitely whether any person handed it to him. He had been asked to give an opinion as to the cause of the accident, so he transferred the marks on the chart to his own chart, so that he could study the course. He did not make any marks on the ship's chart, nor any erasures. Capt. Simpson subsequently had the chart for a little while so that he could write his report, and witness also went over the positions with the Second Officer. Otherwise the chart remained in his custody until it was brought into Court.

Mr. McCabe, the Second Officer, recalled, said that when he altered the course, he gave the helmsman the verbal order, "Port," and then studied the ship's own new course. He steered her from the standard compass on S. 40 W.

Obvious Mistakes.
The President—It is obvious considerable mistakes must have been made in your earlier fixes, because it would be impossible for the ship to set so far out in the time. Do you admit there must be discrepancies in your earlier fixes?—No, I do not. I cannot offer any correct explanation. Witness said that he saw the chart with Capt. Gibbs in his office and later with Capt. Simpson.

Capt. Simpson, again recalled, said that he was not of the opinion that there was anything abnormal in the set between 3 and 4 a.m. The ship struck at 4 a.m. and he estimated the direction and force of the tide then as about north-west and perhaps one mile an hour.

The Court retired to consider their finding, and when they returned, the President, after a brief review of the evidence, announced their decision as follows:—

The Court's Finding.
1.—That too much reliance was placed by the Second Mate on the 3 o'clock fix on which he altered course.
2.—That the Second Mate, on his own evidence, altered course to pass three miles off Amherst Rocks, without allowing for the northwest set.
3.—That the Second Mate altered course at 3 o'clock as he thought to S. 28-W. true, whereas in actual fact the course steered was S. 48 W. true.
4.—That the fixes obtained by the Second Mate were consistently in error.
5.—That had the 3.40 position as laid down on the chart been correct, with the ship steering S. 40-W. true, 11½ knots, the ship would have cleared the Amherst Rocks.
6.—That the fix taken by the Master's orders immediately after the 3.40 position had been obtained but which fix was not completed was probably correct.
7.—That the Second Mate misinterpreted the Master's orders given him at 2.15 and should not have altered course, but, having done so, should have complied with standing orders and reported same to the Master at 3 o'clock.

(Continued on next Column)

BOSOM FRIENDS!

CHANG TSO LIN AND WU PEI FU.
MUKDEN WAR LORD'S MESSAGE.

Marshal Chang Tso Lin, according to native news agency, has reaffirmed his co-operation with Marshal Wu Pei Fu in a telegram dated December 10th. The message reads:

"I have just read your telegram and am overwhelmed with gratitude at the kindly and friendly sentiments which you cherish toward me. We have the same ideals and travel the same road. Although the labels of our respective standards may differ, we are at one in our desire to effect the salvation of our country. At a time like the present when the spirit of the Reds is pervading everywhere and when danger is lurking in every corner, we should continue to co-operate with each other in saving the sinking ship. I hope that you will soon exterminate the enemy and bring peace and order to this much distracted land again. What I expect of you is the same as what you encourage me to do. Although we are separated by thousands of miles, our convictions are the same."
(Signed) CHANG TSO LIN.

A TIN MINE NEAR PEKING?
NEW DISCOVERY TO BE WORKED.

A tin mine has been discovered in the hills north of Peking, according to a native source of information.
The range of hills west of Miyunhsien has been used by hill dwellers as the place to make charcoal for generations. Recently a group of workers, led by the gangster Hsin Hui Ming, entered a mine to carry on the work of charring wood. While digging a new tunnel, the tin was discovered, but not identified as tin until it was brought to the experts at Peking. It is estimated that the output of the mine will total over one thousand pounds per day. Capital has been secured for the project and actual operations are waiting the sanction of the Hsien magistrate.

8.—That no suspicion of danger was aroused in the mind of the Master until the 3.40 fix was plotted and showed an abnormal set to the westward, when he ordered further cross-bearings to be taken. That the Master as to the doubtful position and safety of the ship were not confirmed in sufficient time for him to act.

9.—The life-saving apparatus was strictly in accordance with the Board of Trade requirements and there was ample accommodation for abandoning ship.

Every Effort to Save Life.

10.—Subsequent to the stranding of the ship adequate and seamanlike steps and precautions were taken by the Master, fully assisted by the officers and crew of the ship and by Capt. Kozersky, one of the passengers. Everything possible was done to save life, but unfortunately 12 members of the Chinese crew and 4 Chinese passengers lost their lives owing to the fouling of the after falls of No. 6 lifeboat causing the boat to swamp, and the failure of the Chinese passengers to obey the orders of the Master and officers to abandon ship. The Court records its sympathy with the relatives of the deceased.

11.—That every assistance was rendered by the Master and officers of the steamers *Colorado*, *Hsinjung* and the pilot boat, who materially assisted in the saving of life.

12.—In the opinion of the Court, the Amherst Rocks constitutes a serious danger to ships approaching the Yangtze, more especially in low visibility when the existing lights become obscured, but even in conditions of good visibility the lights by which ships can fix their position are at great distances and thereby admit of small error in observation, leading to big errors in position. It would be of immense value to mariners if improved lighting could be established and the Court recommends that the Chinese Maritime Customs should be approached on the subject.

The Master Absolved.

13.—That the Court sees no ground for blaming the conduct of the Master.
14.—That the Court finds the Second Mate to blame in that he (1) altered the course of the ship contrary to the standing orders of the Master; (2) did negligently allow the ship to be steered on an unsafe course; (3) that his fixes plotted on the chart were consistently in error, thereby leading the Master into a false sense of security which directly caused the stranding and loss of the ship.

15.—The Court, in pursuance of the powers vested in it by Section 470 (1) (a) of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894, therefore orders that, a copy of the report and statement of the case upon which the investigation was ordered having been furnished to John William McCabe before the commencement of the investigation, his certificate as First Mate steamship, No. 4251, issued by the Governor of Hong Kong and dated April 24th, 1924, be, for the wrongful act and defaults aforesaid, suspended for the period of twelve calendar months from this date. The Court will recommend that he be granted a certificate as Second Mate steamship.
The expenses of the Court fixed at £11/18/0 are approved.

Chinese Congratulated.

After the reading of the decision, Mr. Archer addressed several of the Chinese members of the crew who were in Court, telling them that they behaved splendidly in very trying circumstances and did everything that was expected of them. The Court very much appreciated their fine behaviour and were extremely sorry that some of their comrades should have lost their lives whilst doing their duty.

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555 leaf.

In addition they are Made
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CIGARETTES

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Including the following absolutely new attractions.

4 ARKOS 30 CARNIVAL 30
Kings of the Air will per-
form blind-folded with
legs tied in sacks. CLOWNS
Something new in the Circus World.

For the First Time in the Orient
THE MATHEMATICAL PONY
who can do things which usually stump schoolboys in Adding,
Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division.
Trained and introduced by Mr. ISAKO.

FRANZ, FERRY, and KOKO. ZEBRIK
in the great comical scene
ABLEKINADA, introducing the
Jumbo Elephant of Ceylon. A pony presented to Mr. ISAKO
by Mr. OSTROUMOFF, the
former manager of C.E.B., which
will work under the control of
Miss L. ELFAHER.

THE GIANT AND THE LILLIPUT
A wonderfully trained Siberian Horse and a Korean Pony will
be presented in the Liberty act by Mr. ISAKO.

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Special New Year's Matinee.
at 3 p.m.

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Children can ride the Circus Ponies, Horses, Camels & Donkeys!

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Circus Life.

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RAILWAY TRAVELLING IN THE WAR AREA.

DISORDER AND APATHY.
THE BRIGAND MENACE.

Two months ago, says a correspondent to the N.C. Daily News, I travelled from Peking to Yencheng, Honan, and early in December ago my wife arrived at Yencheng after making the same trip.

On both trips the journey on the so called 'express' was made in comparative comfort, the attendants on the train being courteous and obliging. Travelling, however, is very slow, and the engines cannot supply steam for heating the carriages.

On both trips the engines broke down completely after passing Paoingfu. When I was travelling, the engine driver protested at Paoing that he could go no further, but was told he must do the best he could as no other engine was available though there were several standing in the yard, each requisitioned by some general or another for his private use. We waited for 19 hours before another engine could be brought up from Shichinghuang, and completed the trip to Chenchow in just under 48 hours.

When my wife was travelling, the 'express' was detained for several hours waiting for the Chihli governor's train to move, which it eventually did after having blocked all traffic on the line at that point for several days. No other engine was available when their engine broke down, but after waiting 24 hours an 'ordinary' came along, and their train was coupled on to this, reaching Chenchow 64 hours after dispatch from Peking. Time-tables in to-day's paper still advertise this train as running through to Chenchow in 17 hours, and then going on to Hankow, though the line has been broken south of Hsin-yangchow for several months now.

The Military Obstacle.

At Chenchow seven of the nine tracks available for through running are held by standing military trains, so there is endless delay in getting into the station, as the two remaining tracks have to take all the cross traffic between Honanfu and Hauchowfu, as well as that north and south and provide in part for shunting also.

There is ample room for all the military trains on the sidings at Chenchow, and they could be moved from the main tracks, but presumably it would be beneath the dignity of any of these jostling "big hats" to have their particular train on a siding, and so forsooth the main running tracks must be occupied and the platforms turned into a camping ground.

Nondescript Trains.

The "ordinaries" seem to be running both north and south about once in three days though there is no fixed time. The ignorance of the staff as to the movements of trains, whether fast or slow, is colossal. When the trains do come in they consist of a few very decrepit third class coaches gathered from various lines. Windows there are none; a few seats remain; and the luggage racks seem to be fairly intact. The rest of the trains is made up of a collection of trucks.

These too are in a deplorable condition of disrepair and dirt. The employees on the line have lost all heart, and there is no opportunity to repair or cleanse the rolling stock even if the desire to do so existed, for as soon as one crowd disgorges itself and even before, another fighting crowd forces its way on to the train. Small blame to the waiting crowd either, for it may have been waiting there for two days for this chance. Everyone finds a place and settles in on his luggage, but as the train may wait anything up to two days before an engine can be found to take it on its return trip, the class riders out by all except the military joy-riders are more and more encroached upon as the pressure increases with the oncoming crowd.

Danger of Brigands.

The country to the east of Yencheng is infested by brigands many thousands strong. They are in process of being incorporated into the Honan army, but in the meantime must live. This, and the general peaceable disposition of the Chinese soldier probably explains why with something like 200,000 soldiers in Honan, a large number of whom are in the railway zone, no less than three of the stations between Hauchang and Yencheng have been raided with impunity within the last few weeks. So now no trains travel on this section at night.

When we left Chenchow on the 12th instant, fighting was in progress between Tungkuin, which has fallen to Kuomintang, and Shaanow which was held by Liu Chen Hua's men. In spite of repeated newspaper reports there were no signs of Chang Tiao Lin's men coming through either from the north or from Hauchowfu.

Conditions here at Yencheng are pretty bad, and life in the country to the east is simply impossible for the poor people.

RUBBER PRICES.

LATEST SINGAPORE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Carrol Bros. have received a cable from Singapore announcing the following prices of rubber shares:

Allenbys	22.85
Alor Gajahs	2.95
Amal Malays	4.60
Ayer Moleks	2.55
Ayer Panas	12.90
Changkat Serdangs	9.10
Glencalys	2.80
Jerams	1.75
Jinabhs	2.25
Kedahs	4.40
Lunas	4.00
New Serendabs	4.85
Pajams	2.50

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

December 29th, 1926.

Hong Kong Bank	\$1,120 sel. & sa.
Do.	London \$215 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$21 nom.
Merchants Bank A & B	\$21 nom.
Do.	C 213 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$24 buy.
East Asia Bank	\$21 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$24 buy.
China Underwriters	\$1.45 nom.
North China Ins.	Tia 145 nom.
Union Insurance	\$290 nom.
Yangtze Insurance	Mer \$45 nom.
China Fire Insurance	\$200 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	\$210 buy.
Donghai	\$24 buy.
Steamboats	\$26 nom.
Hong Kong Tugs	\$11 nom.
Indo-China (Pref.)	\$32 buy.
Do.	(Del.) \$42 buy.
Shell Transport	\$90/ nom.
Star Ferries	\$57 nom.
Waterboats	\$113 buy.
China Sugars	\$36 nom.
Malacca Sugars	\$1.40 nom.
Benagala	\$1.40 nom.
Katien Mining Ad.	\$34/ nom.
Langkai (combined)	Tia 25 buy.
Do. (single)	Tia 12 nom.
S'hai Explorations	Tia 4 nom.
Shanghai Loans	Tia 8 nom.
Banhs	\$44 nom.
Tronoh Mines	\$17/ buy.
Ural Caspians	\$1/ nom.
H.K. & W. Wharfs	\$115 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$45 sel.
Hongkong	Tia 170 nom.
New Engineering	Tia 54 buy.
Shanghai Docks	Tia 111 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$9 sel.
Hong Kong Land	\$55 sel.
Hong Kong Realty	\$21.15 buy.
H.K. Territorials	\$3 sel.
Humphreys Estates	\$14 sel.
Prince's Buildings	\$34 nom.
Haral Land	\$14 nom.
Evo Cottons	Tia 8.85 buy.
Oriental	Tia 24 buy. 21 sel.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	Tia 54 buy.
Do.	(new) Tia 27 buy.
China Buses	Tia 94 buy.
H.K. Tramways	\$214 buy. 22 sel.
Peak Trams (old)	\$154 buy.
Do.	(new) \$74 sel.
Singapore Tractors	\$15 sel.
Tams	\$16 buy.
Amusement	\$5 nom.
Canton Loco	\$5 nom.
Cement (combined)	\$10 sel.
Do.	(old) \$9 nom.
Do.	(new) \$2 nom.
China Lignite (comb.)	\$16 sel.
Do.	(old) \$13 sel.
Do.	(new) \$9 sel.
China Provident	\$54 nom.
Constructions	\$134 buy.
Dairy Farms	\$174 nom.
Der A Wings	\$6 nom.
Hong Kong Electric	\$57 nom.
Macao Electric	\$36 nom.
H.K. Power (old)	\$10 sel.
Do.	(new) \$5 sel.
Lane Crawfords	\$34 nom.
Mackintosh	\$194 nom.
Sinceres	\$9 sel.
United Asbestos	\$30 nom.
Watsons (old)	\$13 nom.
Wm. Powell	\$54 nom.
Telephones	\$34 sel.
buy—buyers; sel.—sellers; sa—sales nom.—nominal.	

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, December 29th.

Paris	1924
Brussels	24.89
Amsterdam	12.12
Berlin	20.37
Copenhagen	18.19
Vienna	34.40
Helsingfors	103
Lisbon	2.17-32
Buenos Aires	19.17-32
Shanghai	2/4
Yokohama	2/0.5-32
New York	4.854
Geneva	25.09
Milan	1074
Stockholm	18.15
Oso	18.18
Prague	184
Madrid	31.77
Kio	54
Bombay	1/6.1-16
Hongkong	1/114
Silver (spot)	24.15-16
Silver (forward)	24

AN ENFANT TERRIBLE.

COMDR. KENWORTHY SHOCKS
HIS SOCIALIST FRIENDS.

When Commander Kenworthy took his seat in the House of Commons, after re-election as member for Central Hull, there were cries from Labour members of "Where's Mond?"

They were contrasting Commander Kenworthy's procedure of resigning his seat on change of party with Sir Alfred Mond's refusal to resign when he joined the Conservatives though the Carmarthen Liberal Association asked him to do so and he had previously offered to accept their decision.

Sir Alfred was not in the House when these challenging cries were raised. Commander Kenworthy made his first speech from the Labour benches on the Palestine Loan Bill four hours after he was sworn in.

This speech shocked some of his new Labour friends. It was on the money resolution for Palestine and East Africa loans; and Mr. Hugh Dalton (a Front Bench) and other Labourists had made sharply critical speeches.

Commander Kenworthy gave enthusiastic support to the Palestine loan, and praised the Government for supporting the splendid effort of the Jews, who, he said, had been pouring wealth into the country.

He was soon in conflict with Mr. Dalton, and not content with replying to the official spokesman of his own party, went on to defend the Government against criticisms by a Conservative member, Sir Frederic Wise.

The Queen of
The Flappers
to a Royal
Feast of Fun.

TO-DAY

till

SATURDAY

At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 and 9.20 p.m.

COLLEEN MOORE

in

SALLY

9 SPARKLING REELS OF
CONTINUOUS COMEDY 9

— ONCE —

A Tip Top
Ziegfeld
Musical
Comedy.

— NOW —

The acme of
hilarious
screen en-
tertainment.

QUEEN'S

WORLD

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

THOMAS MEIGHAN

in

BACK HOME & BROKE

A Delightful Comedy Drama.

PAULINE FREDERICK & MAE BUSCH

in

Metz-Goldwyn's Comedy Drama

MARRIED FLIRTS.

STAR

ASAHI BEER

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HONG KONG



CHINESE FILMS.

NEW TIENSIN ENTERPRISE.

An interesting new enterprise has been started in Tientsin with the object of supplying cinema films on Chinese subjects and performed by Chinese actors and actresses.

This is the Chinese American Motion Picture Company, incorporated in the United States, the formal opening of whose temporary studio at Tao Yuan Garden, Race Course Road, took place on December 16th.

The incorporators are Messrs. Stanley E. Young, T. S. Wong, Alexandroff and E. Vargassoff and the authorised capital is Gold \$100,000. The directors include ex-President Li Yuan-Hung, Mr. Chen Chu Ling, General S. T. Shu, Dr. C. T. Chen, Mr. Stanley E. Young, Mr. T. E. Simmaang, Mr. Gilbert Ly, Mr. Alexandroff and Mr. Serge Vargassoff. Mr. Serge Vargassoff is in charge of the technical side of the Company's work.

It is hoped to produce Chinese films of real artistic merit, including historical dramas, and to engage actors and actresses of standing for this work. A similar enterprise in India has recently achieved success with films of indigenous life in that country and it is thought that China will appreciate an undertaking of this nature. — Peking & Tientsin Times.

TO-DAY'S

ACCIDENT

IS NOT COVERED

BY

TO-MORROW'S

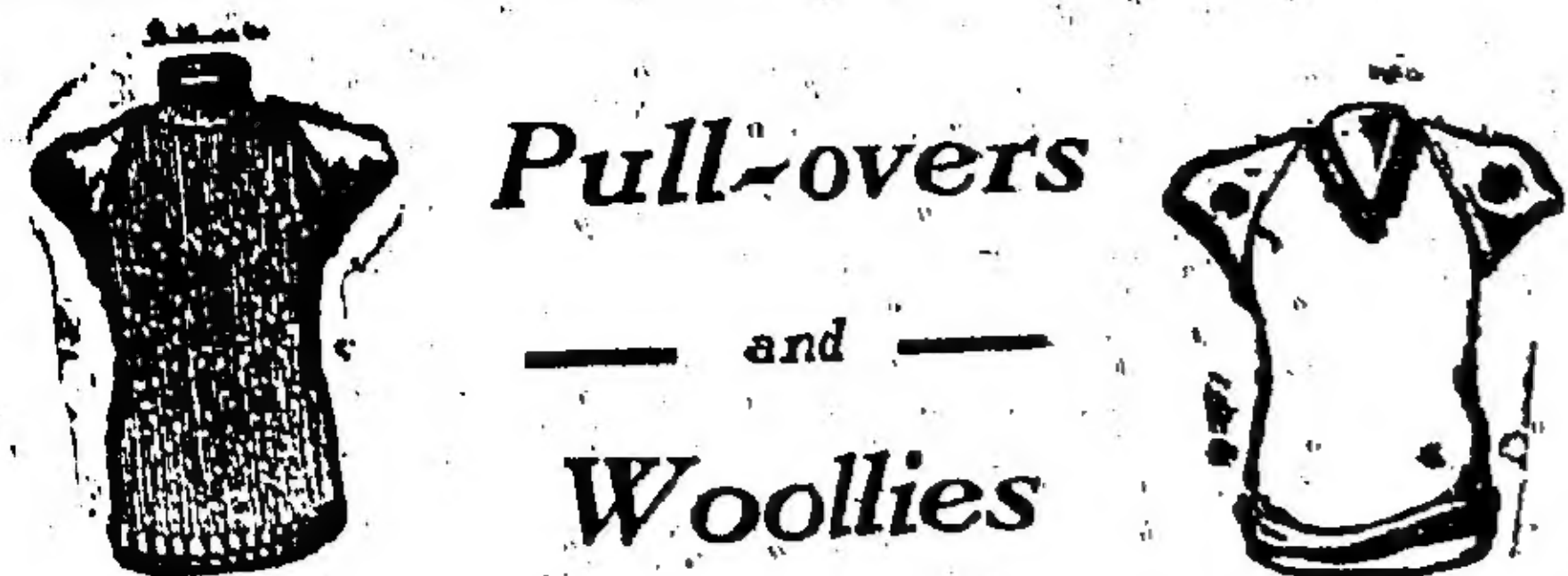
POLICY

INSURE WITH

GILMANS.

OCEAN COMPREHENSIVE

POLICIES.

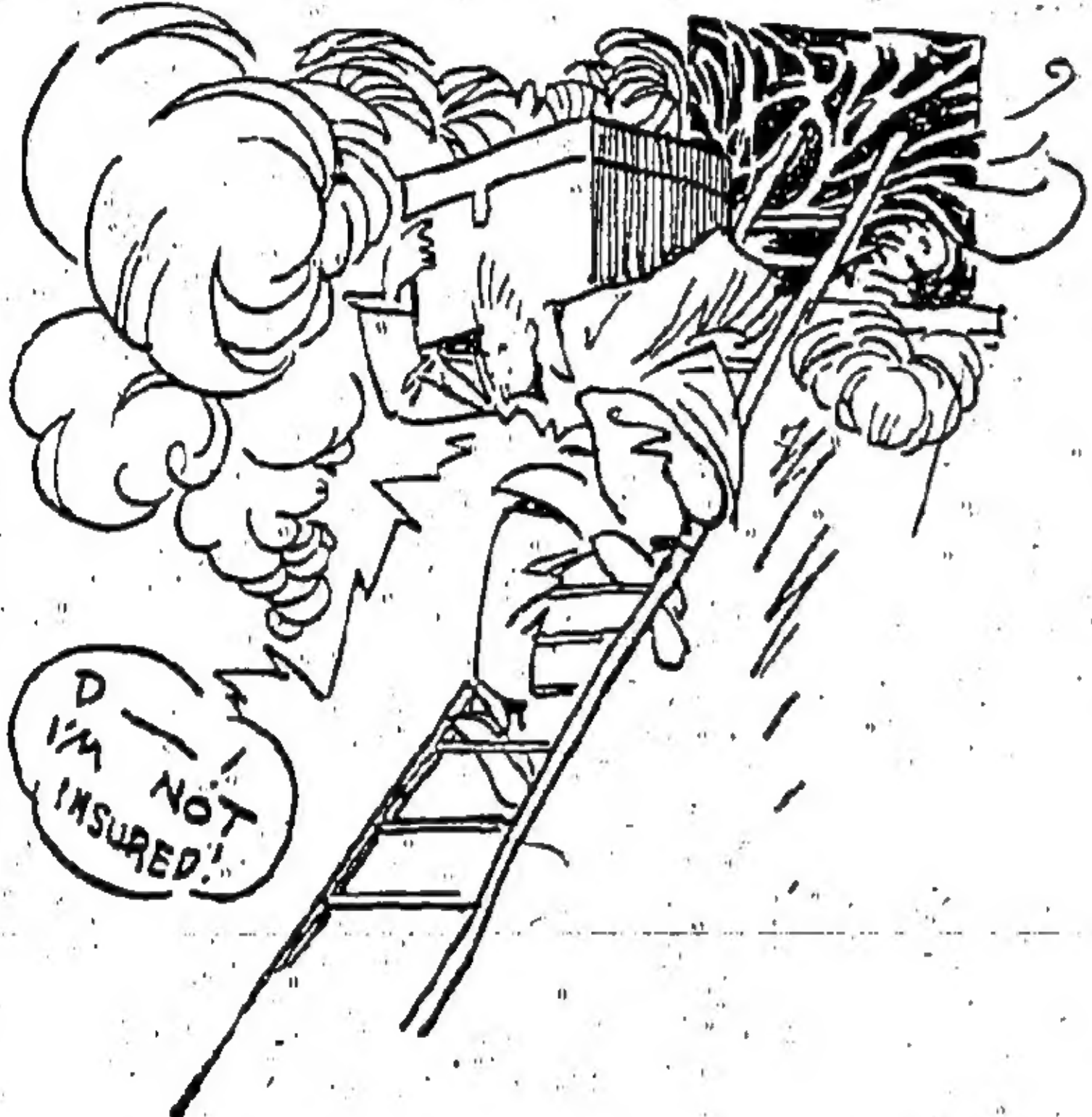


Scotch knit "Woolie" wear in plain colours and neat or gay exclusive designs. Some have roll collars, but mostly with V necks in the pull-over style. The jerseys with button front all have V necks. All sizes from 34 to 46 chest measure at prices ranging from \$13.50 each.

A LARGE SELECTION OF GOLF HOSE IN PLAIN AND FANCY STYLES

Mackintosh & Co. Ltd.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, DES VOEUX ROAD

GENERAL ACCIDENT, FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.



For Full Particulars
Apply to the Agents—
JAMES H. BACKHOUSE, LTD.
1A, CHATER ROAD (3RD FLOOR).

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TO SAMPLE THE
INCOMPARABLE WINES OF FRANCE.**

7 SEVEN BOTTLES 7
of the leading French Liquors for
\$20 TWENTY DOLLARS \$20

Cases containing the following in full size bottles
will be delivered FREE at the purchaser's
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- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2 bottles Otard Brandy. | The liqueur can be selected |
| 1 " Cherry Brandy. | from the following: |
| 2 " Sparkling Wine. | Curaçao, Peppermint, |
| 2 " French Vermouth. | Crème de Cacao, |
| 1 " Liqueur. | Anisette or Cointreau. |

**THE HIGHEST CLASS BRANDS
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.**

Please write or telephone—Central 4522—TO-DAY.

COMPAGNIE OPTORG,
Prince's Building, Chater Road.

DEMOCRATIC CONTROL.

**IS IT A PRACTICAL
PROPOSITION?**

PREVENTION OF QUICK AND
DECISIVE ACTION.

**BRITAIN'S WAR TIME
EXPERIENCES.**

(Contributed.)

Lenin and the Russian Revolution, it has been said, sounded the death knell of democracy. Communists, indeed, proclaim the dictatorship of the proletariat, knowing that the proletariat does not realise that dictatorship of any kind means its own implicit obedience under the direst penalties. Mussolini, who is a humane and more successful disciple of Lenin declares that "democracy is the gorgeous trappings that a rich nation might wear," but which Italy cannot afford. In America the President is a temporary dictator and the tendency is to elect a man of proved strength and administrative capacity who will exercise his powers, like the present holder of the office, rather than eloquent dreamers or amiable demagogues like Woodrow Wilson or Taft.

In practice democracy both in national and municipal affairs in Great Britain has meant the rule of the amateur—the gentleman with time on his hands, the enthusiast with a mission to the world, the lawyer, hoping to enhance his professional position and the gifted demagogue capable of winning votes by crude promises and cruder personalities at the hustings.

In the piping times of peace, notably the forty years before the war, the system worked fairly well in England. Such an assembly of rulers was negatively good. The ministers were guided by their permanent officials; in the House of Commons members anxious to please their constituents were ever ready to pounce upon small abuses and injustices by the time honoured method of questions. Trade, local authorities, and the Fighting Services were left alone as long as all went well, and any big Government scheme or reform of any sort whatever provoked so much opposition that in the end, little or nothing would be done.

In municipal affairs it was much the same, personalities, endless debates till ports referred back to committees till every one was wearied, when a man like Joseph Chamberlain, by force of personality, asserted a virtual dictatorship and, in his case, cleared slums and drove out streets though Birmingham's vested interests, and not the oldest alderman dared protest.

The War was the rude awakening. Men with the pleasant Parliamentary manner and a sound knowledge of the classics were roughly swept away and proconsuls of the type of Lord Milner, Curzon and Kitchener, at whom all peace time political parties looked askance as "unpopular with the voters," were hastily called in. Business administrators like Lord Rhonda, Devonport and Weir took a hand, with varying success, and the new principle was tacitly accepted, the best man for the job—not the politician whom "the people" were supposed to like. A small incident to those outside England, the unmaking and imprisonment of Horatio Bottomley, dubbed by party agents the strongest political candidate in England, threw still further discredit on democracy and platform eloquence.

There are problems to be solved, let us have men who know their jobs, who are not puppets in the hands of their officials, but who will work with and not against their experts," has become the modern day demand.

So we have in England a new type of Cabinet Minister, brusque and business-like in speech as a company director and generally a man who has given years of study to the work he undertakes. Mr. Neville Chamberlain served his apprenticeship to the position of Minister of Health—the active supervisor of housing and local government—as town councillor and Lord Mayor of Birmingham. Mr. Baldwin, as an iron-master, has personal knowledge of the problem of relations between master and man. Mr. Amery, the Colonial Secretary is an authority on Imperial affairs, and Mr. Winston Churchill at least understands, after a wide and troubled experience, the methods and routine of a governmental department. This is no special plea for the Conservative Government, for the more responsible section of the Labour party, led by Mr. Sidney Webb, were largely pioneers in the systematic study of the art of modern government.

In Parliament the Government, confronted with a weak opposition, and armed with "the closure" can force what they will through Parliament and onto the statute book. The interminable debates and obstructions of Parnell's time are things of the past.

All this makes for efficiency, but it is not democracy—the carrying out of the wishes of the majority. In fact that doubtful ideal has never been a practicable proposition. Every government, tyranny, autocracy or democracy must interpret the steady desire of the people or perish in popular revolt. But democratic methods limit the power of quick and decisive action. They and their exponents were swept away in England during the war and have not been replaced. The new system tends to efficiency and is necessary in these times, but England, most of us would say, has become a far less pleasant country in which to live. The coal strike, with both Mr. Cook's antics and the liberty allowed him, has still further disillusioned our countrymen regarding the blessings of democracy and free speech.

**SUNNING FARMER'S TALE
OF WOE.**

ROBBED BY BOGUS CONSTABLES.

ONE PRISONER SENTENCED.

That he was held up by four men on the pretext that they were constables searching for arms, robbed of \$30, and struck by one of the men with a hammer, which caused injuries necessitating treatment at a hospital, was the story told by a Chinese farmer from the Sunning district when he appeared as complainant in a case before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon. Two Chinese were charged as a sequel to this affair, one with pretending to be a constable and with larceny; while the second man was charged with assaulting the complainant with a hammer.

Mr. H. S. Lo appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. C. A. S. Russ defended the first prisoner.

Mr. Lo said that the complainant came to Hong Kong from the Sunning district on December 9th, and deposited \$300 with a Chinese firm in Queen's Road West. On December 17th, the complainant drew \$50 of this money and while he was in Connaught Road Central four men, two of whom were said to be the defendants, stopped him, and said "don't move we are police constables searching for arms." The complainant submitted to being searched, and the first defendant, he alleged, took the \$50 from his pocket, and then ran away with the other three. The complainant gave chase, and caught the first defendant. He seized this man's coat but the second defendant came up and struck him with a hammer. Complainant appeared in Court with sticking plaster near his left eye.

Although half stunned by the blow, complainant hung on to the first defendant, who was arrested by a special constable of the Labour Maintenance Bureau. Shortly afterwards, the second defendant was arrested by another special constable of the Labour Maintenance Bureau. Complainant was taken to hospital for treatment. No money, it was found on the first defendant when he was arrested.

Evidence was called for the prosecution, and the complainant gave evidence.

What Right to Arrest.

While the special constable who arrested the first defendant was giving evidence, in reply to a question by Mr. Lindsell, he said that he arrested the defendant, although the complainant had made no complaint.

Mr. Lindsell: What right had you to make an arrest and bring the man to Central under these circumstances?

Witness: I saw complainant and defendant struggling together, and also saw that complainant had been injured.

After the evidence for the prosecution had been heard, Mr. Russ submitted that the evidence was insufficient to convict the first defendant. No money was found on him. He put it that complainant grabbed the wrong man. There was no corroborative evidence of any kind. It was also very extraordinary that this should have occurred in one of the busiest parts of the City. They had heard of people being held up by bogus constables and robbed in some quiet place, but not in such a crowded part. Complainant had said hardly anyone was about at that time but they all knew quite well that there were always plenty of people there during the day.

The first defendant went into the witness-box, and said that he saw a crowd running on the Praya and retreated, but was seized by the complainant, who shouted stop him, arrest him. Witness protested, about being arrested.

Discharged and Sentenced.

Mr. Lindsell said he could not convict this defendant, as the only evidence against him was the complainant's word. No notes were found on him, which seemed extraordinary if complainant's story was true. The evidence for the prosecution did not justify a conviction.

Mr. Lindsell then discharged this defendant on the ground of insufficient evidence.

The second defendant said he was set upon by several men near the Central Market for no reason at all. One of these men had a hammer, with which he aimed a blow at witness, who, however, snatched the weapon and made off. He was arrested while running away.

Mr. Lindsell convicted this man on the charge of assault, and sentenced him to three months' hard labour. His Worship dismissed a charge of possession of a hammer.

In reply to Mr. Lindsell, a police officer said that nothing was known against the second defendant.

Mr. Lindsell: What about the first defendant? (This man had already been discharged then.)

The police officer: He was arrested once before for the same sort of thing, but was released.

Mr. Lindsell: Due to insufficient evidence.

**NEW YEAR POSTAL
ARRANGEMENTS.**

On New Year's Day the General Post Office will be open from 8 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. and the Branch Post Offices from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m.

There will be one collection from the pillar-boxes, and one delivery of ordinary correspondence, as on Sundays, and also one delivery of registered correspondence at 9 a.m.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

THE TIENSIN ARRESTS.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

**BRITISH CONSUL'S LETTER TO
CANTON FOREIGN OFFICE.**

A few weeks ago there was a great outcry in the Kuomintang papers over the arrest of certain members of the Kuomintang in the British concession at Tientsin. It was alleged that these men had been handed over to the Fengtien military authorities and the British had adopted this procedure deliberately, "knowing full well that the arrested persons would be shot immediately."

It will be recalled that a long protest on the subject was cabled by Canton to the British Foreign Office and that a question was raised in the House of Commons.

The following letter, addressed by the British Consul-General at Canton to the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, gives the facts of the case.

The Consul-General writes:—
SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 2nd December, transmitting a copy of the communication which the Canton Government telegraphed direct to His Majesty's Government in regard to the arrest of certain members of the Kuomintang in the British concession at Tientsin, I am directed by His Majesty's Minister at Peking to communicate to your information the enclosed text of a reply which was recently given in Parliament to a question on this subject, and in which the facts are correctly stated.

I am further instructed to point out that the Canton Government are in error in attributing the arrest of these men to British hostility to the Nationalist party and they are equally in error in stating that the men were handed over to the Fengtien military authorities. They were handed over to the Chinese police, who are the properly constituted authorities for dealing with such cases. His Majesty's Government have no reason to suppose that the Chinese authorities will be guilty of such barbarous or illegal treatment of prisoners as the Canton Government appear to suggest, but neither His Majesty's Government nor any Foreign Government can be held responsible for the actions of the Chinese authorities.

His Majesty's Government have always held the view that Chinese residing in British concessions in China were not by the fact of such residence withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Chinese authorities. It has been their settled policy not to allow British concessions to be used as an asylum for criminals, or as a base for conspirators belonging to any of the political factions in China, and they are confident that the Canton Government, when thus fully informed of the facts, will recognize that the action of the British authorities in Tientsin was inspired by a regard for the sovereign rights of China, and not by any feeling of hostility towards the Nationalist Party.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) J. F. BARNAN,
Acting Consul-General.

H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Canton,
December 23rd, 1926.

STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

Reply given by the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on December 13th, 1926, to a question asked in Parliament by Mr. Trevelyan, M.P., on the subject of the recent arrest of Kuomintang members in the British concession at Tientsin.

"On November 23rd, the police of British Municipal area at Tientsin, acting on information given by the Chinese City Police to the effect that certain premises in that area were the headquarters of a treasonable and anarchistic secret society, which was a menace to the peace of the community, raided the house in question, arrested 14 people found therein and seized inflammatory literature affording prima facie evidence that the house was used for propaganda inciting to violence against foreigners and against all constituted government. At the time of the raid the British Municipal Police had no knowledge that the premises were the headquarters of the Kuomintang Party, nor did any of the arrested persons claim to belong to the Kuomintang or to be political refugees.

After effecting the arrest the Municipal Police then reported the matter to His Majesty's Consul-General, who directed that the accused should be held in custody by the Municipal Police while he referred for instructions to His Majesty's Minister at Peking. His Majesty's Minister directed the Consul-General to follow the usual procedure and hand over the accused on production by the Chinese police of a warrant issued by the competent Chinese authority. On the issue and production of such a warrant the prisoners were handed over to the Chinese police on November 26th. This action was in accordance with the settled policy of the British authorities in China that Chinese by the mere fact of residence in a British concession should not be sheltered in any way from the jurisdiction of their own authorities. In Tientsin there are many contiguous areas under different police jurisdictions and it has always been the practice of the police of the various municipal areas—both Chinese and foreign—to co-operate in every possible way to maintain law and order. Local Chinese authorities, to whichever faction they may have belonged, have constantly pointed out that if shelter is given to persons conspiring against them in foreign concessions, they cannot be responsible for maintaining law and order and for

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A \$500 CLAIM.

**EUROPEAN AND ACCOUNTANCY
WORK.**

WALLER & CO., AS DEFENDANTS.

In the Summary Court yesterday Mr. J. H. O'Brien, of the Advertising and Publicity Bureau, claimed against A. G. Waller and Co. for \$500 for accountancy work during June.

Mr. F. X. Remedios represented plaintiff and Mr. C. Gordon Leask the defendant.

Plaintiff said that he was employed by the defendant firm in April of last year as assistant manager of the Imports and Exports department. In April of this year he received verbal notice, owing to trade depression, and he left at the end of May. His salary was \$300 a month.

Before dismissal Mr. Waller approached him on the matter of accountancy work during May. There was no agreed fee. Plaintiff agreed to do the work but did not know the extent of it. Although his employment terminated at the end of May, plaintiff was shown the accountancy work by Mr. Waller on June 4th. It consisted of entering up the books which had not been kept from January to May. Mr. Waller asked plaintiff to write up the books and agreed to pay him \$100 for every month in arrears. This plaintiff did and completed the work on June 25th. He asked Mr. Waller several times for the agreed fee but had been told that defendant was pressed for money at the time. He had not received payment.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leask, plaintiff denied that the work he did in June should have been completed before his departure. Plaintiff admitted that before joining Waller and Co. he did accountancy work.

Shown the firm's books, plaintiff admitted that they were in his writing but maintained that all entries had been made in June. None had been made before then.

Plaintiff's notice was called to an entry of \$500 for accountancy fees. This had been crossed out and "solicitors' fees" inserted above the amount. Plaintiff said that this was the amount for which he was claiming. It was inserted with Mr. Waller's consent.

Plaintiff was cross-examined as to his relations with Mr. Waller. They were friendly, he stated, and had borrowed sums of money from each other from time to time.

Asked whether he thought it reasonable for the Court to believe that, having been employed at a salary of \$300 a month, he would have been asked by Mr. Waller to do 25 days' extra work for \$500, plaintiff said he thought it was reasonable.

Mr. A. A. G. Walker denied that he had engaged plaintiff specially for accountancy work in June and stated that it was work which should have been done by plaintiff during the period of his employment. He had pressed plaintiff several times to do it before he left at the end of May and as it was not done then, plaintiff agreed to do it in June as a friendly act.

Mr. Leask claimed that the plaintiff had not proved a contract to do this extra work which was more in the nature of an audit. He asked the Court to find that plaintiff had been originally engaged to do accountancy work and that the work in June was that which should have been done before. It was only after Chinese New Year that the plaintiff had been engaged as assistant manager of the imports and exports department.

Mr. Justice Wood reserved judgment till to-morrow.

SUMMARY COURT.

**CLAIM AGAINST LANE,
CRAWFORD'S FAILS.**

Before Mr. Justice Wood at the Summary Court yesterday, a former Café "boy" claimed \$40 from Mr. D. M. Goodall, Manager of Lane, Crawford. Plaintiff alleged that he had been dismissed without notice.

Plaintiff stated that he had been engaged on October 25th as salesman at the counter at a salary of \$40 a month. On November 30th he was dismissed without notice.

Cross-examined by Mr. D. M. Goodall, Manager, plaintiff admitted that it was made clear to him that he had only been engaged on trial.

Mr. Goodall: Were you told on November 10th that your services were unsatisfactory and that you would not be required after the end of the month?

Plaintiff: No, I was not told that or I would not have gone to the trouble and expense of bringing this case.

Mr. Goodall called the Chinese cashier who had acted as interpreter on that occasion. This witness said that plaintiff was told that he would be replaced as soon as another "boy" could be got. The No. 1 sales "boy" at the Café was also called and said that he was present at this interview. Plaintiff had been told that he would be replaced.

Mr. Justice Wood found for the Café, with costs, but remarked that he did not think it had been made clear to the plaintiff that his services would not be required at the end of the month or else he did not think the "boy" would have brought the writ. He mentioned this, as not affecting his judgment but to let Mr. Goodall know his view.

protecting foreign life and property in Tientsin. In order to expedite action in urgent cases, the British police are provided with blank search warrants issued by the Chinese City Police. In this case the search was carried out by Municipal Police at the request in person of the officer of the city police, who ordinarily issues such warrants, and therefore it was not considered necessary to complete a warrant before making the raid. The prisoners have not been delivered to the military authorities but are still in the custody of the Chinese City police.

TO KEEP UP THE FIGHTING SPIRIT.

PLANS OF EXTREMISTS IN CANTON.

GIGANTIC ANTI-CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT CONTEMPLATED.

GENERAL CHIANG KAI SHEK ON THE WATCH.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Reports current in Canton state that the Bolshevik elements of the Kuomintang, allied with the Strike Committee who are still giving financial support to a number of the unemployed, will early in February combine all the subsidiary organisations of the Communist faction—the Workers' Delegate Conference and the Peasants' League—for a gigantic anti-Christian movement. It is understood that the movement is not actuated so much by its professed object as by a desire to maintain organization and the spirit of fighting. According to report Mr. Wang Ching Wei, a former leader of the Kuomintang who has lately been relegated to the background, has offered himself as leader of the movement.

Special instructions, it is understood, have been given to General Li Tsai Hsin, Officer Commanding the Troops in Kwangtung, by General Chiang Kai Shek to watch closely the movement of the extremist section of the party in Canton and to keep Hankow well informed of the situation.

To show that the Kuomintang administration in Canton is subordinate to the Labour movement under the auspices of the Communist Party, the Chinese Seamen's Union in Canton will not comply with the recent advice of the Central Executive Committee to permit the consignees to unload cargo from the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company's steamers *Kwonglee*, *Hsinwah* and *Shun-tai*. The Company first appealed to the Kuomintang to prevent the unlawful seizure of their vessels by a body which had no status as a political unit. When this failed, some 40 importing and exporting firms directly interested in the cargo made application to the Party Executive for relief, contending that they were the innocent third parties in the dispute between the Company and their employees and asking for permission to unload the goods. The Party Executive ruled that the consignees might unload their cargo, but the Seamen's Union still stand in the way. The professional labour leaders directing the Union, it is alleged, are asking for a "squeeze" of some \$300,000 before any unloading is done.

On December 28th the Tea Trading Guild, having reached a mutually satisfactory agreement with some of the employees, were allowed to resume business. The "capitalists" have established the point that a few professional labour leaders cannot keep a section of workers from ending a strike. This is the first time such an arrangement has been permitted in Canton since the labour interests have been in power.

The Kuomintang in Canton have taken over the Yunnan Guild Hall under the pretext that certain unemployed strikers have been using the premises for smoking opium without a license.

Lithographic printers in Canton have made demands for higher wages and were to have gone on strike on December 28th, but the employers have opened up negotiations with the object of preventing a stoppage of work at the present time, when every shop is busy with printing for the Chinese New Year.

Finance.

War bonds totalling \$15,000,000 have already been issued in Canton. According to information from the inner circles of the Kuomintang Executive Committee it has now been decided to issue another \$20,000,000. It will be announced that the money is required for reconstruction purposes. The first issue of \$5,000,000 was for war purposes. The second issue of \$10,000,000 was supposed to have been set aside for the development of Whampoa.

The Committee of the Canton Stock Exchange, having decided not to reopen the Exchange under present conditions, are asking the Kuomintang to return the \$1,000,000 deposited in the treasury as a guarantee. The Kuomintang is finding it difficult to return this sum but has expressed its willingness to let the Committee have war bonds.

Various Items.

Another big fire occurred in Canton on December 28th, which destroyed several buildings on the Honam side. In view of the ineffective efforts of the fire-brigade the Chief of Police has ordered an enquiry into the fire fighting facilities in Canton.

For the time being the management of the Canton-Samshui railway will be put in the hands of the Chinese Section of the Canton-Kowloon railway.

On December 28th the pirates around La Nao in Suwan District mined the tow-boat, *Kwong Lee*, which had not been paying tribute for some considerable time. Happily no life was lost, but considerable damage was done to the cargo. The boat was later salvaged and brought to Canton.

CANTON SETTLING DOWN.

PROTECTION FOR PIECE-GOODS DEALERS.

THE SUN YAT SEN HIGHWAY.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Chinese piece-goods dealers at Yang Hong and in other parts of Canton who are engaged in foreign goods business were able to resume regular trade on December 28th under the protection of the Police. The striking *fokis* or shop assistants have been forbidden to take board and lodging from their employers pending the adjustment of their grievances by a board of arbitration which is to be convened by the authorities. Since December 24th the strikers have been blockading the shops of their employers, allowing no non-union *fokis* to be employed and interfering with proprietors who have been trying to transact business personally and without assistants. Now the Canton authorities, while recognizing the right to strike, also see that it is reasonable for a merchant to carry on his business without *fokis*, just in the same way as a peasant hawkers who usually employ no *fokis* at all.

Canton Customs brokers have ceased boycotting the Chinese and Portuguese steamers plying between Canton and Macao. The steamship companies concerned have agreed to allow the brokers doing business with them a commission of ten per cent—a rebate usually allowed by other steamship agencies. Beginning from yesterday the brokers have again undertaken work around the Customs House for their clients.

The Chungshan or Sun Yat Sen Highway connecting the City of Canton and the proposed port of Whampoa and constructed with labour supplied by Hong Kong Chinese strikers who went to Canton in June 1925, at the commencement of the anti-British boycott, will, it is expected, be formally opened on or about January 5th. Modern vehicles will, it is said, be able to run on the road about that time.

Western Students Reunion.

The Euro-American Returned Students' Association of Canton, an organization of several hundred Chinese young men and women who have studied in the colleges and universities of Europe and America, will have their 15th annual reunion on New Year Eve at The Sun Company restaurant on the Bund, when a dinner and dance following will form the main part of the entertainment. A number of Chinese graduates from Hong Kong are also expected at the reunion.

Kuomintang Administration at Nanchang.

Canton hears that a all-Kuomintang administration will be inaugurated at Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi, on January 1st, when the Kuomintang General Headquarters will be formally installed at Wuchang, the capital of Hupeh.

DEATH ENQUIRY.

CHINESE PRISONER DIES OF DILATION OF THE HEART.

Yesterday afternoon at the Kowloon Magistracy, Mr. T. W. Ainsworth, Major C. Willson and a jury, held an enquiry into the death of a Chinese prisoner, who died early yesterday morning at the Lai Chi Kok Prison.

The deceased was undergoing 12 months' hard labour under the Banishment Ordinances. He was admitted to the gaol on March 29th. At about half past one yesterday morning, the deceased became seriously ill and an Indian hospital warder telephoned for the Medical Officer.

Dr. Newton said that after some delay, he was able to borrow a car from the Kwong Wah Hospital, and he arrived at the Gaol at 2 a.m. and found the prisoner unconscious and apparently dead. The pupils of the man's eyes, however, did not look as if he were dead and, witness then performed artificial respiration and gave an injection of strychnine.

By 2.30 a.m. it became obvious that the prisoner was dead. A post-mortem examination showed that deceased died of acute dilation of the heart. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

DAGGERS AND PEPPER.

ROBBERS GET FOUR YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

Charges of unlawful possession of daggers and other implements commonly used by robbers were preferred against two Chinese yesterday afternoon at the Kowloon Magistracy, before Mr. T. W. Ainsworth and Major C. Willson.

Inspector Fallon said that information was received that five men were going to commit an armed robbery in the New Territories and witness and a party of Police officers laid in wait at Tai Po Road. The defendants came up to Tai Po Road in a motor-car. There was also another passenger on the car. Witness arrested them, and on a search being made, a file dagger and a packet of pepper was found on the first defendant. The second accused had a tin dagger hidden in his socks, and also several coils of wires. The tin dagger, witness said, was intended to terrify victims.

Inspector Fallon asked that the third defendant be discharged. No incriminating weapons were found on him, and the police were satisfied that he was merely a passenger on the car. He was accordingly discharged. Mr. Hugh-Jones represented him.

The other two defendants admitted having had possession of the daggers in question, and were sentenced to 4 years' hard labour each.

BISHOP OF LONDON'S BUSY DAY.

VISITS DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL AND C.M.S. HOME.

WINS A ROUND OF GOLF AT FANLING.

ADDRESS TO CATHEDRAL CHURCH WORKERS.

The Bishop of London (the Right Hon. and the Right Rev. A. F. Winnington Ingram, D.D., LL.D., K.C.V.O.) yesterday carried out a full programme, which included visits to the Diocesan Boys' School, and C.M.S. Victoria Home, Kowloon; lunch and a round of golf at Fanling; and an address to Church workers at St. John's Cathedral.

At 7.30 yesterday morning, his Lordship celebrated at the Holy Communion service at St. Peter's Church, West Point.

At the Diocesan School.

Proceeding to Kowloon, the Bishop visited the Diocesan Boys' School at 10.30 a.m. After seeing the grounds a photograph of the Staff and the School was taken with the Bishop of London, Mr. A. O. Blythe, the Rev. H. C. Thomas and Colonel Robertson.

The Bishop of London signed the Visitors Book and asked that photographs of the School and of the buildings and grounds should be sent to him.

At the assembly, the Headmaster, the Rev. W. T. Featherstone said that on behalf of the Diocesan Boys' School and Orphanage he welcomed the Lord Bishop of London, to one of the oldest and one of the newest institutions of the Church of England in the Far East.

The Finest School Site in the World.

The Bishop of London then addressed the School. After congratulating the Headmaster and the School on their buildings, and grounds he went on to say that he knew most of the Public Schools in England and that in his tour of the world he had seen very many of them. He thought that the site of the Diocesan Boys' School was the finest school site he had seen in the world.

Public Schools produce leaders of nations and this school should produce leaders of China. There were five things he wished to mention to them. First, be sincere and be honest; secondly, do not boast and "put on side," you are only one in millions of people; thirdly, have a purpose in life; fourthly—have faith in God, and lastly, have a sense of humour. Many difficulties on a Staff, in a school and in the world are settled amicably and peacefully by people who have a sense of humour.

L. R. Dixon, the Senior Prefect, thanked the Bishop for his speech and called for three cheers.

A walk was then taken past the rock garden and through the covered playground. The boys lined the school drive which is about a quarter of a mile long and gave the Bishop hearty cheers as he left the school grounds.

After leaving the School, his Lordship visited the C.M.S. Victoria Home and Orphanage, and showed keen interest in everything he saw there.

At Fanling.

Fanling was reached in time foriffin, after which his Lordship played a round of 18 holes with Col. E. D. Matthews (Secretary of the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club); and his Chaplain (the Rev. H. C. Thomas), played with Col. T. A. Robertson (Secretary of the Hong Kong Club).

The Bishop was in capital form and won his round by 3 and 2. The Rev. H. C. Thomas also won, Col. Robertson losing by 5.

Hong Kong was reached again about six o'clock.

PROPAGATING TRUTH.

THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS TO CHURCH WORKERS.

On his return from Fanling, the Bishop proceeded direct to St. John's Cathedral, where he addressed a gathering of Church workers.

The service was opened with an hymn, and prayers were offered by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle. Mr. F. Mason was at the organ.

The Bishop took as his text "For we can do nothing against the truth, but for the truth." (Corinthians II. XIII. 8.)

Addressing the congregation as fellow church workers, the Bishop said that after 42 years of preaching in many places he cherished this particular text, because it showed that we need not be nervous of truth. Truth could take care of itself. Truth was not on its trial. It was the people who were looking at truth.

Science and Christianity Reconciled.

The best defence of Christianity was propagating the Gospel. After referring to the sustaining influence for good that Christianity had worked in all parts of the world and in all outposts of the Empire, the Bishop said that all the attacks on truth only made it shine more strongly. The New Testament stood to-day for the whole world on twenty times firmer foundations than it did twenty years ago. Truth was stronger to-day than ever it had been.

There was no hostility between Science and Christianity to-day. Biology, which might be thought to be in opposition to Christianity, was not. Some people would say that certain passages in the Old Testament were not correct. Man was created by God through evolution. There came a time, in his animal stage, when God deemed it time to give him the breath of life and create man from. This was what the Bible strove

(Continued on next column).

OBITUARY.

MR. R. F. MATTINGLY.

DIED WHILST ASLEEP.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Reginald Frederick Mattingly, of Messrs. Deacons, which occurred at the Repulse Bay Hotel on Tuesday night. He was found dead in his bed yesterday morning, apparently having succumbed to heart failure.

Mr. Mattingly had been suffering from chest trouble for a number of years, but on Tuesday he was at his office as usual. He is stated to be about forty years of age and he was retiring from Messrs. Deacons on New Year's Day, with the object of going home for special medical treatment.

He was well known to people in all walks of life in Hong Kong, and his charming disposition had won for him a host of friends. His health prevented him taking much part in the social life of the Colony, but he was keenly interested in tennis and cricket.

Mr. Mattingly was a very able man, and was recognised as one of the ablest lawyers in the Colony. He came here in 1916 and three years ago was admitted into partnership in Messrs. Deacons, this being when the former name of Deacons, Harston and Shepton was changed on the retirement of Mr. J. Scott Harston. Mr. Mattingly held the degree of Bachelor of Laws of London University. He was a first-class honours man in the solicitors' final with several prizes. Prior to leaving home he acted as lecturer with Messrs. Gibson and Weldon, the London firm of legal coaches and was a lecturer at one of the Colleges of Wales. He was an old Merchant Taylors School boy.

Deceased was not married. Before coming to Hong Kong he had been rejected for War service on medical grounds.

Sympathy will go out to his partners, colleagues and his many friends. A number of hong flags were flown at half-mast in the city yesterday as a mark of respect to deceased.

The funeral takes place to-day, the cortege passing the Monument at 5 p.m.

to show. Thus biology did not contradict religion, and neither did chemistry, astronomy, or any other of the Sciences. No branch of Science was against Christianity. Truth, cannot contradict itself.

The Birth of Christ.

Referring to the birth of Christ of the Virgin Mary, the Bishop said three objections had been raised against the orthodox view of Christ's birth. First it had been said that it was not taught in the New Testament. Secondly, that such a birth was not possible. Thirdly, that it was an unnecessary miracle, and did not do any good if one believed it.

Dealing with these points, the Bishop said that the reasons advanced by critics that Mark, and John had kept silent about it in their Gospels did not by any means say that Christ's birth of the Virgin Mary was not taught in the New Testament. These writers were dealing with another part of Christ's life and teachings, and did not set out to tell the story of his birth. Matthew and Luke did refer to it.

We have, said his Lordship, "to make up our mind as to whether Jesus Christ was sent by God or not. A great many people do not believe in the incarnation. It would have been a surprise, to my mind, for the Son of God to come to earth if his birth had not taken place in an extraordinary manner. If would have surprised me if he had been born in an ordinary way."

The Virgin birth of Christ, said the Bishop, had proved a great safeguard. They could preach the old creed without fear.

Caught Rather than Taught.

Concluding, his Lordship said they had no need to worry about truth. It was themselves they had to worry about. As workers they must be quite sure that they presented the truth in all its forms.

"I believe," said his Lordship, "that we can preach more effectively by our life than by what we say. Religion is caught rather than taught. Are we only preaching the truth, or are we also rejecting it? Are we really propagating truth?"

Convert China.

"You can do nothing against truth, but you can do a great deal for it. Fill yourself with the Gospel. Fill yourself with the strength and the Grace of God. If you go on in this way, I think some day you will see China the greatest Christian nation in the world. At present there is unrest, but there is no reason why China should not become a great Christian nation. Go on with the teaching in the name of Jesus Christ and in the Glory of the Father."

The service was terminated with prayer offered by his Lordship, who afterwards pronounced his Blessing.

Reception at Government House.

Last night H.E. the Governor and Lady Clementi gave a dinner party in honour of the Bishop of London at Government House. This was followed by a reception, at which his Lordship met members of the Council, other Government officials and residents.

To-day's Arrangements.

To-day his Lordship will carry out another full programme of engagements. He visits various educational institutions in the Colony this morning, and will afterwards be the guest at a dinner of Old Marlburians. At four o'clock he will be the guest of honour at an "At Home" in the Cathedral Hall for Chinese workers, and at 8.30 p.m. will address a meeting for men only in the Cathedral.

To-morrow he will visit Macao, and return in time to be the guest of honour at a Chinese dinner arranged by the Hong Kong Chinese Church Body. He sails on New Year's Day on the *Hakone Maru* for Singapore.



We are now showing a very smart Selection of Gentlemen's Overcoats in The Latest London Styles. Made from Irish and Scotch Friezes and West of England Tweeds at prices ranging from \$50.00 to \$85.00.

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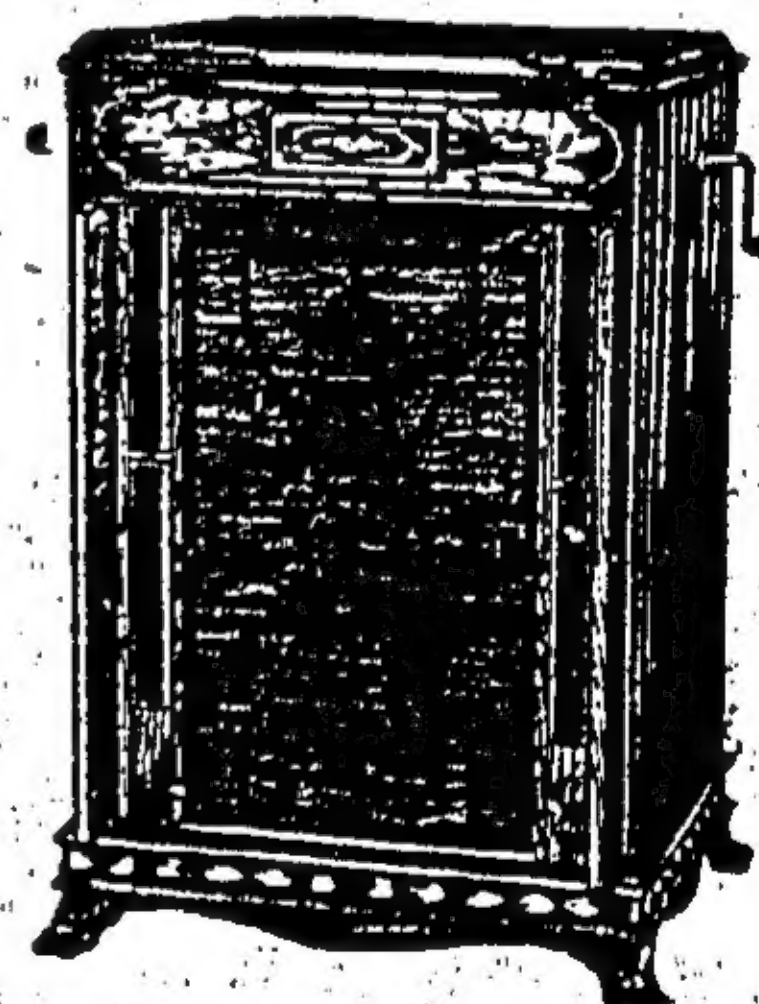
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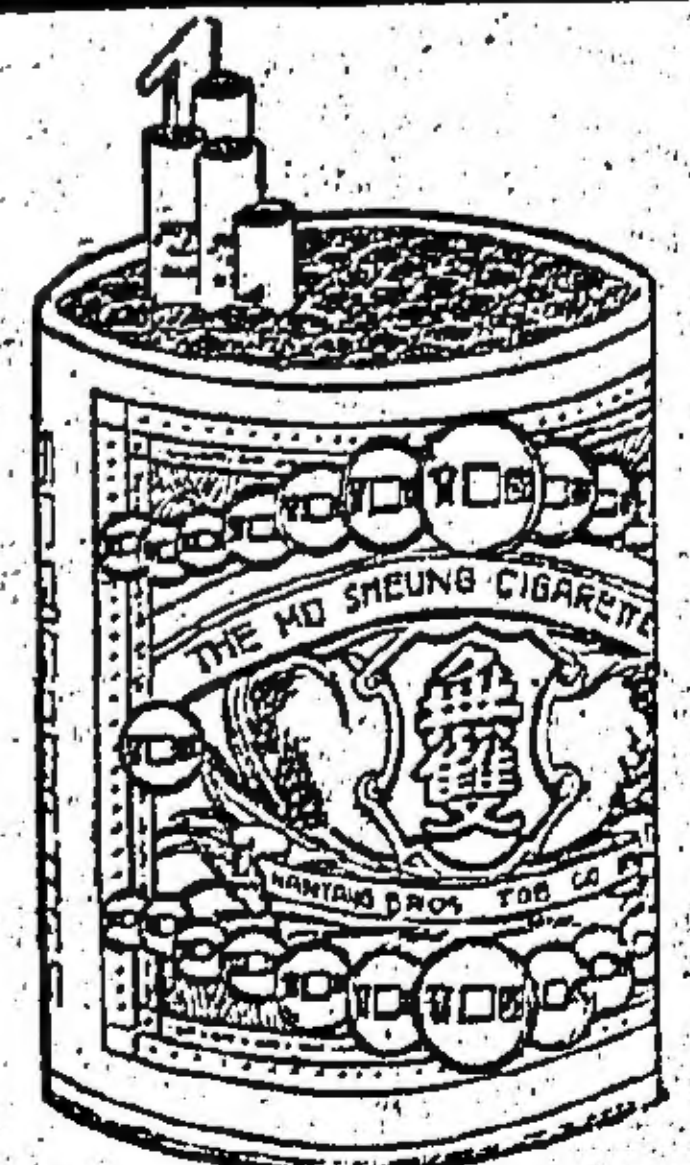
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEWARTS AND LLOYDS, LIMITED.

WE Beg to Announce that We Have Appointed BRUNNER, MOND & CO. (CHINA), LTD. as Our AGENTS in CHINA as From 1st JANUARY, 1927.

STEWARTS AND LLOYDS, LIMITED.

WE Beg to Announce that We Have Appointed AGENTS in CHINA for STEWARTS AND LLOYDS, LIMITED, GLASGOW, as From 1st JANUARY, 1927, and are now in a position to deal with all Enquiries in connection with their Business, and carry Large Stocks throughout CHINA.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO. (CHINA), LTD.

LOST.

LOST One Half Carat Unmounted DIAMOND about 11/10, 25th DECEMBER. Reward Offered. Finder please communicate with Box No. 4364, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1915, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the TRANSACTION of PUBLIC BUSINESS on SATURDAY, the 1st JANUARY, 1927.

Hong Kong, 25th December, 1926. [4318]

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL CHILDREN'S SPORTS will be held on SATURDAY, 1st JANUARY, 1927, at 2 P.M.

J. P. ROBINSON.

Hon. Secretary.

THE INTERNATIONAL RACE AND RECREATION CLUB OF MACAO, LIMITED, MACAO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL RACE MEETING FOR CHINA PONIES of this Club will take place at MACAO on the 6th FEBRUARY, 1927. The weather permits. There will be only one event at this meeting, "THE TRIAL STAKES."

THE FIRST ANNUAL SPRING MEETING FOR CHINA PONIES is scheduled to take place on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th APRIL, 1927. The CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKE will be run on the 18th APRIL, the 3rd day of the meeting.

S. W. CHENG, Secretary.

[4320]

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1926, until MONDAY, JANUARY 2nd, 1927, both days inclusive.

SUEWAI, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hong Kong, December 22nd, 1926. [4344]

EWO COTTON MILLS, LTD.

THE undermentioned Share Certificate has been declared DESTROYED and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN against the Negotiation of the same.

Duplicate Certificate will be issued One Month hence and the original Certificate, unless Recovered within that Period, will thereafter be held by the Company as NULL and VOID.

Certificate No. 6409 for 100 Ordinary Shares Numbered 219550/549 in Name of MUK H. K. MING.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd.

Shanghai, 9th December, 1926. [4305]

MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR

CHATER ROAD, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING (Keechong Building).

MR. KODAKA, WHOLESALE PEARL MERCHANT FROM JAPAN

EXHIBITS A FINE COLLECTION OF PEARLS

AND PEARL JEWELLERY

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

It is the first time that a Fine Collection of PEARL NECKLACES, BROOCHES, RINGS, etc., is shown in Hong Kong. Visitors are welcome to inspect the PEARLS, even if they do not buy.

KOMOR & KOMOR, ART AND CRYSTAL EXPERTS, Keechong Building, Hong Kong.

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

Comprehensive and Complete Report of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

Is given in the

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THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.

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INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate No. 5/NS 4823 dated HONGKONG, 2nd OCTOBER, 1917, for One Share of this Bank Numbered 54097, in the Name of Mr. LO KWONG HIN has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 31st JANUARY, 1927, a New Certificate for the Share will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificate No. 5/NS 4823 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as NULL and VOID.

By Order of the Court of Directors, A. H. BARLOW, Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 9th December, 1926. [4291]

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate No. 5/NS 4790 dated HONGKONG, 31st AUGUST, 1917, for Three Shares of this Bank Numbered 54094, 54095 and 54096 in the Name of Mr. LO KWONG LUM has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 31st JANUARY, 1927, a New Certificate for the Shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificate No. 5/NS 4790 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as NULL and VOID.

By Order of the Court of Directors, A. H. BARLOW, Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 9th December, 1926. [4293]

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certified Transfer Deed for One Share of this Bank Numbered 62858 in the Name of Mr. ANTHONY HENRY CARROLL stated to have been completed by Mrs. E. M. STAPLETON has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certified Transfer Deed not be produced before the 31st JANUARY, 1927, a New Certified Transfer Deed will be issued, and the aforesaid Missing Certified Transfer Deed will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as NULL and VOID.

By Order of the Court of Directors, A. H. BARLOW, Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 9th December, 1926. [4295]

FOR SALE Two valuable lots central Western District and a Queen's Road Central, about 18,000 and 9,000 S.F.; valuations approx. \$402,000 each. We buy corner building in central district also house with tennis court. SMALL INVESTORS. TEL. C. 4630.

TO LET.—Near MAY ROAD Station Two FLATS in the NEW BUILDINGS with all Modern Conveniences. Moderate Rents.—Apply A. V. ALCAR & Co., Ltd., 1, Des Voeux Road Central. [4315]

TO LET.

NO. 43 GRANVILLE ROAD, KOWLOON, with all modern appliances. Apply to: SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION [4359]

TO LET.

A EUROPEAN SHOP in NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Apply to: HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings. [4035]

TO LET.

NO. 44, DUDDELL STREET. Apply to: THE HON. SECRETARY, CLUB LUSITANO. [4214]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.—"STOWFORD No. 2," 40, BORTHAM ROAD, Three Stories, Six Rooms, Five Bath Rooms, Kitchen, Servants' Quarters, Recently Repaired and Renovated. —Apply DEACONS, PRINCES BUILDING. [218]

FOR SALE.—A Few Old Chinese PICTURES.—Apply Box 319, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [319]

VISITORS TO CANTON.

Should Purchase

A BOOK FOR THE GLOBE TROTTER FOR HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER

CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD

With Illustrations, Maps and Flags

PRICE \$1.75

On Sale at:—Gongkong: "Daily Press" Office.

Messrs. KELLY & WATSON, Ltd.

Messrs. BREWER & Co.

Messrs. A. B. WATSON & Co.

INTIMATIONS.

"With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come; And let my liver rather heat with wine, Than my heart cool with mortifying groans."

Why should a man whose blood is warm within, Sit like his grandeur out in alabaster? Sleep when he wakes? And creep into the jaundice By being peevish? Merchant of Venice: Act 1, Sc. 1.

Fine SHERRIES

Grown, Bottled and Shipped by GEO. G. SANDEMAN SONS & Co.

Xeres de la Frontera and Oporto

Duty Paid. Per Case. Per Bot.

Light Dry ... \$35.00 \$3.00

Solera ... 37.00 3.10

Very Pale Dry ... 40.00 3.40

Pale Dry Nutty ... 44.00 3.75

Fine Old Brown ... 47.00 4.10

Brown Bang ... 57.50 4.85

and Fine PORTS

Invalid ... \$12.00 \$3.70

Douro ... 41.00 3.60

Old Tawny ... 44.00 3.80

Estrella ... 49.00 4.25

Very Old Tawny 64.00 5.50

Oldest & Finest 66.00 5.75

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

[59]

SILVER WEDDING.

SMITH—LANCASTER.—On December 30th, 1901, at Christ Church, Mbow, Central India, by the Rev. C. J. Palmer, OCTAVIUS ARTHUR SMITH, eldest surviving son of JAMES N. T. SMITH, of Adelaide, South Australia, to AMELIA FLORENCE LANCASTER, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. R. A. WILLIS, of Liverpool. [4383]

DEATHS.

MATTINGLEY.—At Repulse Bay Hotel, Hong Kong, on December 29th, 1926, REGINALD FREDERICK MATTINGLEY, Solicitor, aged 30. [4392]

PUGH.—On December 29th, at Shanghai, MARY PUGH, wife of the late RICHARD HOWARD PUGH.

Hong Kong Office: 1A, Chater Road. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, DECEMBER 30TH, 1926.

THE KUOMINTANG.

Is order to reach a proper understanding of the political situation in China we must keep clearly in our minds the fact that the Kuomintang is a party and not a personality. It came into power largely as the result of the support accorded to it by Labour organisations, and is composed of many discordant elements. How far it is permeated by Russian influence is impossible to determine, but M. Borodin certainly holds a high and responsible position in its councils and his policy, whatever devious routes he may follow, can never, we imagine, be one which will lead to a friendly rapprochement with Great Britain. There, of course, lies the danger. Backed by the resources of the Soviet, and with one particular axe to grind, M. Borodin can do a tremendous amount of harm. His authority will unquestionably always be on the side of the extremists, and in any future negotiations there is bound to be suspicion of the bona fides of his associates. However, that difficulty has to be faced and we can only hope that sooner or later the majority of the

Chinese will realise that their political adviser is leading them into a cul-de-sac and is working not in their interests but in the interests of Bolshevism to which cause he is espoused.

But apart altogether from the Russians there are in the Kuomintang, as in political parties at home, many groups or factions quarrelling one with another over matters of detail, each wishing to have its own favourite programme adopted. We will quote two examples to show how great is the cleavage of opinion even in the ranks of the leaders.

At Hankow recently M. Borodin and Mr. Sun Fo were the principal speakers at a great public gathering. "Many people believe," declared Mr. Sun Fo, "that the British are friends of China. That is a mistake. The British Minister has been here with sweet words but a sour heart. The British are working behind our backs to destroy us and the only way to combat that is to complete the boycott of everything British."

The labourers and army must combine to drive them out of the country. We have arranged that our brothers in India and other places of which the British do not dream should rise with us when we give the signal. When the signal comes their wanted King will be in the same position as ours. All other kings will follow and our work, which is the revolution of the world's workers, will be accomplished."

These wild and whirling statements come from a gentleman who holds the equivalent of a Cabinet Minister's position in the Kuomintang Government, but we do not believe they can be regarded as expressing the views of the Party.

Mr. Sun Fo seems to have forgotten what his honoured father owed to Great Britain, and it is significant, we think, that M. Borodin was on the platform with him when the speech was made. The talk of a world revolution was obviously Russian inspired and was probably intended to appeal simply to the more ignorant members of a mob. It would not favourably impress the intelligent section of the Chinese community.

An entirely different point of view was expressed by Dr. C. C. Wu at the Union Club in Shanghai. Until a few months ago Dr. Wu was Foreign Minister in Canton and is, of course, although out of office, still one of the leading members of the Kuomintang Party. He said: "As a Party and as a nation we want to be friendly with all foreign nations. As individuals, as a Party and as a nation we want to have as many friends as possible. Unfortunately, there is a certain obstacle to the complete friendship between China and the Foreign Powers. I refer to the Treaties. I think you agree that the fundamental alteration or revision of the old Treaties is necessary."

That is agreed. Dr. Wu then went on to deal with what was practical at the moment in view of the fact that there is no Government in China.

"If," he said, "there is a government which controls a portion of China and which you think will control the whole of China one of these days you can at once come to an understanding with that government on a regional basis or a declaration can be made by the foreign governments that, as soon as a government exists in China recognized by the whole of the country and able to maintain peace and order throughout the Republic, you will at once make the alterations in the treaties which the Chinese people desire. That mode of declaration has been resorted to before and has these two advantages. In the first place, it is not necessary for 16 to 20 big and small Powers to come to an agreement before anything can be done; any one country can make a declaration of policy. In the second place, there is always the suspicion in the Chinese mind that the foreigner is rather reluctant to give up the old privileges so if a foreigner or any foreign country can make a declaration *vis-à-vis* of these treaties, it would remove the last obstacle to friendship and a substantial understanding."

That is a sound, common-sense suggestion and we believe that if Dr. Wu could carry the whole of the Party with him on these lines a real understanding would quickly be reached and a declaration made on the basis of that understanding. The trouble, as we have pointed out, is that the moderates only form one section and they have to be sure of a sufficiently strong following before they can act in accordance with the views they express. This should always be remembered when reports are circulated of anti-foreign and anti-Christian demonstrations. Although carried out in the name of the Kuomintang they are the work of the extremists and probably are repugnant to a great many of those who are also serving under the Kuomintang flag. The struggle for the domination in the Party is apparently unceasing but we believe that the moderates, in spite of the Russian influence thrown in the scale against them, are gradually gaining the upper hand.

A watch-night service is to be held at St. Peter's Church, West Point, tomorrow, New Year's Eve. The service will commence at 11 p.m.

There will be a New Year's Party on New Year's Eve at 7.30 at Union Church, Lecture Hall, and a watch-night service in the Union Church later.

A very pleasant concert was given at Shanghai on December 21st, by the band of H.M.S. *Despatch* to members of the B.W.A. at the latter's headquarters.

Members of the local Consular Body have called at the Japanese Consulate General to express their condolences at the death of the Emperor of Japan.

The collections at St. John's Cathedral on Christmas Day, which, as in previous years, will be devoted to the general funds of the Diocesan Schools, amounted to \$710.48.

It is stated that the police are offering a reward of \$250 for information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of burglars who robbed Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.'s store.

The identity of the Chinese whose remains were found in the debris following the fire at Yau-mat on Monday night is still unrevealed. There is no truth in the rumours that several other persons perished.

Three of the new motor omnibuses which the three Companies have to provide under the terms of renewal of their licence to convey passengers to and from the ferry in Kowloon arrived on Tuesday by the s.s. *Hakodati Maru*.

The fifth annual convention of the National Associated Chambers of Commerce of China will be held in Peking in April next. The convention originally was to have been held in Shanghai but owing to unsettled conditions a change of venue was decided upon.

Numerous congratulations were extended to Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Bell on the celebration on Tuesday of their silver wedding. They were married at Penang on December 28th, 1901. Mr. Bell is acting General Manager in Hong Kong for the Asiatic Petroleum Co.

The strike of 3,000 employees in the second-hand clothing shops of the three more important districts of all Shanghai has been settled. It is stated that the agreement arrived at includes an approximate 30 per cent. increase in wages, being an average of \$4 per month increase.

M. G. M. Guillaume de Champeaux, late of 88, Rue Du Bac, Paris, who died on April 27th, 1926, left \$306,350 net invested in local shares. Letters of Administration in respect of a son and daughter have been granted to Mr. D. J. Lewis, of Hong Kong, the legal attorney.

During the week ending December 25th 2 Chinese cases of diphtheria (one fatal), and two cases of enteric fever, one British and one Chinese, were reported. Both enteric cases ended fatally. One British fatality from rabies was also reported. On Tuesday a Japanese case of enteric and a British case of puerperal fever were notified.

When a Chinese charged with assault was brought before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy yesterday, it was stated that the complainant had failed to put in an appearance. Observing that, as far as he could see, the affair did not appear to be very serious, his Worship ordered the defendant to be discharged.

A Chinese seaman of the s.s. *Chengchow* was fined \$2,000 or eight months' hard labour at the Central Magistracy yesterday for possession of three tins of foreign manufactured opium. He had been convicted twice previously. Before he was arrested defendant jumped into the harbour, but a Chinese revenue officer plunged after him and "fished him out."

Diwan Sen, the Indian who has been detained in Police custody during the past week upon telegraphic instructions from the Lahore Police, was again brought before Mr. Lindell at the Central Magistracy this morning. Sgt. Elston informing the Bench that no further instructions have been received from the Punjab Police, his Worship granted a further remand until Friday morning.

As a result of the Concert given recently in aid of local funds by St. Stephen's Girls' College, Fairless School and friends, the following sums of money have been sent:—The Cathedral Organ Fund, \$300. St. Peter's Church Repair Fund, \$200. The Missions to Seamen, \$200. Miss Middleton-Smith, the Staff and students wish to thank all who supported this effort. The amount raised by the students of these schools during this year to assist hospitals, poor schools, and other pressing needs, has been considerably over \$3,000.

When Prince George walked down the gangway of the *Empress of Russia* at Victoria, on his way to England from Hong Kong, he found stretched above the gangway in huge letters the message "Greetings and Good Luck from Victoria." Having voiced a wish to watch the handling of the silk cargo from the Orient, the Prince was taken through the Canadian Pacific sheds to view the longshoremen as they unloaded the cargo. He also inspected the box cars, built by the railway company for the swift transit of silk from Vancouver to New York. Before entraining for Ottawa, he spoke of the roughness of the voyage and remarked with regard to the seasickness caused by the heavy November seas, "I wished at one time that I was dead."

EMPEROR OF JAPAN'S MANIFESTO.

THE IMPERIAL TRADITION.

APPEAL FOR NATIONAL UNITY.

On December 23rd inst. H.M. the new Emperor of Japan gave audience to all the high officials, civil and military, and other distinguished persons, at the Imperial Palace, Tokyo, announcing his ascension to the throne. On that occasion his Majesty gave an Imperial Proclamation which read as follows:

Having succeeded, through the benign influence of our Imperial Ancestors, to the throne of a lineal succession unbroken for ages eternal, and having assumed the power to reign and govern the Empire, We have now performed the solemn duty of the ascension to the throne. It is our resolve to observe the fundamental rules of the state, to cultivate the inherited virtue, and to maintain intact the glorious tradition set by our ancestors. Our Imperial Grandfather, endowed with supreme wisdom and discernment in matters civil and military, enhanced the grandeur of the Empire, promoted educational developments at home and consummated military achievements abroad. He promulgated the constitution imperishable for all ages, and consolidated a system of government, unparalleled in the world. Our Imperial Father had always near his heart a reign of right and justice, and made it his constant aim to follow and to brighten the path laid by his predecessors. Unfortunately, his health failed in the prime of his life, and we, being heir to the throne, were called upon to act as Regent. He has now passed away amidst our unbounded grief and sorrow.

The throne, however, can not be left unoccupied for a moment. The reins of government can at no time be permitted to drop. Mourning and heavy-heartedness have now succeeded to the imperial line, with our limited gifts. We are mindful of the difficulty of proving ourselves equal to the great task that has devolved upon us. The conditions of the world have recently undergone signal changes. The thoughts of men are liable to follow contradictory channels. The economic life of the nation is occasionally marked by the conflict of varied interests. Accordingly, it is important to fix our eyes upon the general situation of the country, and to unite the efforts of the whole Empire in promoting the solidarity of the nation, in strengthening still further the foundation of national existence, and in securing forever the prosperity of our people to the end that the brilliant work of the imperial restoration may shed a fresh and increasing lustre.

The world is now in the process of evolution. A new chapter is being opened in the history of human civilization. This nation's settled policy always stands for progress and improvement. The course of events both at home and abroad and the message of the past to mankind clearly indicate that progress must be attained by degrees and that improvement must be sought in the mean. Such teachings should engage the careful attention of every one.

Simplicity instead of vain display; originality instead of blind imitation; progress in view of this period of evolution; and improvement to keep up with advancing civilization; national harmony in purpose and in action; beneficence to all classes of people; and friendship to all the nations of the earth: these are the cardinal aims to which our most profound and abiding solicitude is directed. They are in line with the illustrious precepts bequeathed by our Imperial Grandfather, and are calculated to give effect to the gracious will of our Imperial Father. It is our desire that all those who are in the public service of the state will be guided by our views above set forth, that they will stand by us and support our endeavours in the same manner and spirit as they served our Imperial Grandfather and our Imperial Father; and that, in co-operation with all our subjects, they will uphold the Throne sacred and immutable for Eternity.

THE LATE EMPEROR.

BRITISH COURT MOURNING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUGBY, December 28th.

The English newspapers are publishing long and appreciative memorial notices of the late Emperor of Japan.

R.M. the King has commanded that the English Court shall wear mourning for three weeks, and half mourning from January 3rd to 15th.

PROPERTY SALE.

SEVEN HOUSES IN SHANGHAI STREET SOLD.

At the China Auction Rooms yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza sold, by order of the mortgagee, seven houses which are situated at Yau-mat. These houses are Nos. 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, and 150, Shanghai Street, known as Section A of Kowloon Inland No. 48.

The total area of this property is 5,000 square feet, and the annual Crown rent \$11.45.

The upset price was \$30,000, and following two bids of \$29,000 each, Mr. Pun Chik became the purchaser.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL GIRL MOUNTAINERS.

Tai-mo-shan, the highest mountain in the New Territory, was vanquished on Monday by a party of five senior girls from the Diocesan Girls' School. They started from Tsun Wan and returned the same way. The weather was ideal for the climb and the clear atmosphere showed the wide view from the summit to best advantage.

STATE OF AFFAIRS
IN CHINA.NORTH VIGOROUSLY PREPARING
FOR A BIG STRUGGLE.

PEKING, December 29th.
The dismissal of Cheng Chien from the post of chief of the Political Bureau of the Kuomintang is confirmed, but reliable circles deny that Yang Yu Ting has dismissed his ex-chief from the advisorship. It is now stated that Yu Ting urged the adoption of one of two courses, firstly, a compromise with the Kuomintang and the abandonment of the campaign or, failing that, the most vigorous prosecution of the campaign both against the Kuomintang and against the Kuomintang.

The latter course is being adopted and, evidently, preparations are rapidly going on for a struggle on a very large scale.

French Government's Attitude on
Britain's Memorandum.

PARIS, December 29th.
M. Briand has made a statement to the Cabinet on foreign affairs particularly on the position in China.

According to authoritative information, France is awaiting additional information from its diplomatic agents in China before deciding her attitude. Furthermore a decision has not yet been reached regarding the British Memorandum, but it is semi-officially stated that French policy in the East will continue to be most liberal.

Cabinet Approve of M. Briand's Views.

PARIS, December 29th.
The Cabinet has approved of M. Briand's views as to the attitude which France should take towards China.

It is understood that the Government does not intend to depart from their attitude of observation and the expectation which it had adopted since the outbreak of the Chinese conflict.

It is semi-officially stated that France does not consider necessary the joint declaration proposed by Great Britain and is also of the opinion that it is inadvisable to discuss the rights of foreigners over the heads of opposing Chinese Governments.

The French Government also considers it wise to wait until negotiations can be entered by really representative Chinese authorities.

It is added that France will always participate in measures to facilitate the evolution of China but intends to abstain from all interference in the domestic policy of China. Until the conflict is settled, the recognition of the Canton Government as the independent of Government of Peking would sanction the secession of a State of China and disturb both the South and the North, as each would strive for control of the whole of China in violation of Chinese unity, and have a deep and lasting effect on the whole Chinese nation, as the latter is fundamentally attached to respect its political unity.

LATER.
The newspapers approve of the waiting, unbiased attitude adopted by the French Government in the Sino affair, emphasize that the French policy therefore remains consistent with liberal traditions, observe sympathetically on China's progressive evolution and state that France will not throw obstacles in the way of the Chinese liberties as to time and reform.

NO CASH: NO SERVICE.

CABLE COMPANIES AND CHINESE
TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION.

SHANGHAI, December 29th.
The Foreign Cable Companies issued the following to-day:—"As on two previous occasions the Foreign Cable Companies—the Great Northern, Eastern Extension and Commercial Pacific have, owing to the Chinese Telegraph Administration having failed to settle their daily accounts, as arranged, again been reluctantly compelled as from 5 p.m. on December 29th, to refuse to accept from the Administration telegrams other than Government telegrams, unless accompanied by cash."

Hitherto, the Administration has failed to comply with the Companies' request for cash payments and telegrams for all the inland places of Shanghai have been withheld by the Administration since the above-mentioned hour. The Companies, whilst regretting any inconvenience which may be caused by this measure again feel sure that the public will agree that, in the circumstances, they have no alternative but to insist on cash payments.

ENGLAND'S IRON AND
STEEL TRADES.MORE ORDERS NOW IN HAND
THAN SINCE 1920.

MUCH BRIGHTER PROSPECTS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, December 29th.

The heavy iron and steel trades are reported to have more orders in hand than at any time since 1920, and at the Tees-side works, where only four blast furnaces were worked during the coal stoppage, twenty-six are now operating. The steel works in Middlesborough, which have been closed for three years, have resumed operations and in other areas a revival has also set in. Two Barrow blast furnaces were relighted yesterday for the first time since the stoppage, and in Cleveland five more blast furnaces and two more steel works have been restarted. It is anticipated that the steel producing capacity of the Cleveland district, exceeding one million tons annually, will be fully taken during the coming year.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS
OF YORK.

RUGBY, December 29th.

The Duke and Duchess of York returned to London yesterday from Sandringham where, with other members of the Royal Family, they have spent Christmas. They are now engaged in the final preparations for their visit to New Zealand and Australia. The battleship *Renown*, by which they will travel, leaves Portsmouth tomorrow week proceeding via Panama Canal to New Zealand and thence to Australia.

FAMOUS ENGLISH AVIATOR'S
AMBITIOUS PROJECT.WHAT CAPTAIN COURTNEY
INTENDS TO DO.

THE ANTIPODES IN SEVEN DAYS!

RUGBY, December 29th.

Captain Courtney, the well-known air pilot, is elaborating plans for the most ambitious long-distance flight yet conceived—an aerial voyage from this country to New Zealand by a flying boat in about seven days.

He intends to fly day and night over long stages of about 1,500 miles each, stopping only long enough at the end of each stage to re-fuel.

The machine to be used for the flight, will be probably a large twin-engine British flying-boat built to carry a heavy load with a cruising speed of between 90 and 100 miles per hour. On some days, Courtney hopes to do not merely a 1,500 miles stage, but perhaps a stage and a half.

BRITISH WIRELESS.

WORLD-WIDE TRIBUTES.

RUGBY, December 29th.

High praise for Post Office wireless engineers for their work at the Rugby high-power radio station, appears in the second report of the Wireless Telegraphy Commission.

Among report of testings from all over the world, the South Atlantic, Pretoria, Suez, Australia, Nantucket, Hong Kong, Java, the Dutch East Indies and New York pay tribute to the clearness of Rugby's signals. Sydney reported that Rugby was the only high-power European station readable through atmospherics. A good strength and note remained constant throughout.

The telegraph installation has so far been worked only on an eight mile aerial with two-thirds of the power. The station has accommodation for sixteen masts.

On a small section of the aerial, with an experimental telephony transmitter, a good reliable two-way conversation across the Atlantic to New York has been obtained repeatedly for many hours of the day. Experiments will shortly be made on a main telegraph transmitter and a Trans-Atlantic telephony transmitter to determine whether simultaneous operation is feasible. Further installations are contemplated, namely a short wave plant and a medium wave plant.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TRANS-ATLANTIC TELEPHONY.

£15 FOR A THREE-MINUTE
CONVERSATION.£5 FOR EACH ADDITIONAL
MINUTE.

LONDON, December 29th.

In view of the satisfactory progress made with the experimental development of Trans-Atlantic telephony, the Post Office announces the opening of a preliminary Anglo-American public service in January, at a charge of £15 for a three-minute conversation and £5 for every additional minute.

The announcement draws attention to the possibility that atmospheric conditions will sometimes prevent effective conversation and an allowance will be made therefor in the charging.

BEAM WIRELESS.

SERVICE ALMOST AVAILABLE FOR
THE PUBLIC.

A WONDER OF THE AGE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, December 29th.

Telegraphic messages by beam wireless are being exchanged experimentally between beam stations in England and Australia, and the service will be officially tested next week by the Post Office. As anticipated beam will then be available to the public almost immediately. Simultaneously, with the beam service between Australia and Vancouver, will be opened a further link in the Empire chain between Canada and Britain being already in commission.

In February, communication by beam wireless between Britain and South Africa will be publicly operated and arrangements for a similar service with India are approaching completion.

The Post Office requirement in each case is that the service should carry 105 letter words per minute during seven hours daily.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

U.S. AND NICARAGUA.

HAS AMERICA BLUNDERED?

STRUGGLE OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

LONDON, December 29th.

The *Times* Washington correspondent says that the Central and South American representatives at Washington, consider the United States guilty of a blunder of the first magnitude when it permitted Marines to be landed at Puerto Cabezas, ostensibly to establish a neutral zone for the protection of American lives and property but really in order to destroy Sacasa's Liberal Government.

There is not the least question in the mind of anyone understanding the position, that the landing was intended to hit the Mexican Government by a ricochet. Sacasa, feeling that his cause was gaining, rejected attempts by Guatemala and Costa Rica to mediate between him and Diaz, whose Presidency is recognised by the United States. It is now likely that Mexico, which recognised Sacasa, will endeavour to secure the election in Honduras of a Government hostile to Diaz.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Sacasa's Government: Protests.

WASHINGTON, December 29th.
An envoy of the Sacasa Liberal Government has been sent to the United States State Department formally to protest against the operations of the American forces on Nicaraguan soil and accusing Admiral Latimer of establishing a censorship in violation of international law.

Both the State and the Navy Departments deny knowledge of a censorship. It is thought unlikely that the protest will be answered, as the United States does not recognise Sacasa's Government. It is declared at the White House that the United States' only object is the protection of American life and property.

Further Details.

LATER.
The Liberal forces have followed up their success in a recent battle by annihilating the Government's rearguard. It is stated that the Liberals outnumbered the Conservatives, who totalled 1,500. Moreover, the latter had short of ammunition and their machine guns were no match for their opponents' light artillery. Six hundred Conservatives, who retreated to El Bluff were disarmed by the United States Naval men, as Admiral Latimer declared "that place a neutral zone."

In Washington the situation in Nicaragua is receiving earnest attention, all parties being aroused in the warmest controversies in view of what is expressed in Radical quarters, which suggests that it is a struggle between illiterate Indians and Negroes, filled with hopes by the Calles regime of Mexico, who are endeavouring to overthrow the aristocracy, largely of Spanish descent, in the west coast towns.

On the contrary, Senator Borah is of opinion that a large part of the revolution has been instigated and directed by Washington business interests. Hence trouble is brewing in the Senate. Meantime the State Department is determined to hold Sacasa in check as spokesman.

The White House asserted that whenever conditions like those in Nicaragua were going on it meant trouble for United States citizens' property, with the result that the United States generally found it necessary to take action but the "United States never takes sides."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London Liberal Paper's Comment.

LONDON, December 29th.
The *Daily News* commenting on the United States' action in Nicaragua, declares that the proceedings are generally accepted throughout the United States and Latin America as an attempt to kill the Mexican Government by destroying Mexican influence in the Caribbean.

The paper does not believe that American statesmanship has either the desire or the intention to make war on Mexico, but is of opinion that there is confusion and a certain lack of candour about American policy towards Mexico which might easily drift into a war policy.

BRITISH IMPERIAL AIR
SERVICE.AIR MINISTER LEAVES NAPLES
FOR TRIPOLI.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, December 29th.

Sir Samuel Hoare, the British Air Minister and his party, who arrived at Naples yesterday in an aeroplane designed for the new Empire route to India, is due to reach Malta to-day and will proceed early to-morrow to Homs on the Tripoli Coast.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DISHONEST COURT OFFICIAL.

CHAPMAN SENTENCED IN
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, December 29th.

William Alden Chapman made an impassioned plea for leniency in the United States Court this morning when he pleaded "guilty" to a charge of embezzling \$15,000 (Gold) during his term as Clerk of the United States Court in China. He was sentenced to three years and five months' imprisonment on MacNeil's Island, Washington.

It will be remembered that Chapman was arrested on his arrival at Seattle from Shanghai last July and there not being any extradition laws whereby he might be returned to China within this jurisdiction, he was about to be returned under the Federal laws of the United States. Appeals against this were entered and were pending when Chapman, following the advice of Major Holcomb, who represented him, returned to Shanghai.

The case aroused the greatest interest locally as Chapman was at one time one of the most popular members of the American community in Shanghai.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE SWARAJIST PROGRAMME
ADOPTED.

GAURATI, Assam, December 29th.

The Indian National Congress has endorsed the Swarajist programme by a large majority. The policy involves the non-acceptance of Government offices, the refusal of supplies and the rejection of the Budget.

DRUG SMUGGLING FROM CHINA.

SENSATIONAL CASE IN
VANCOUVER.

Sensational revelations of the manner in which narcotic drugs are dropped from Pacific liners nearing the British Columbia coast, when completing voyages from China and Japan, were recently unfolded in the Police Court, says the *Vancouver correspondent of the North-China Daily News*. B. Partlow, a secret agent for the Customs department, described how for weeks he had worked as a member of an active gang. Partlow's story came out in the trial of Frank Marino and five other accused men, including three Chinese, all charged with smuggling drugs into Canada.

Partlow, a cunning work, got a job running a boat for the drug ring, and he told how plans were made for the first trip from Seattle to Victoria to "bring in a load." Partlow and another man proceeded to Victoria. There, a third man in the ring gave them instructions where to find a "load" which had been dropped by a confederate from one of the *Empress* liners. They dragged the "load" given, but failed to find the drugs. Next morning, witnesses said, they hired a rowing boat and the bundle was found. Leaving the bundle tied to a boom of legs, Partlow and his companion returned the rowing boat and entered their launch. On their way they picked up the "load" which proved to be a sack of opium in tins, and beached the launch at Kitimatino Beach, Vancouver. Partlow took the drugs to him home. Arrests followed quickly.

Scots Marked on Chart.

It was also disclosed that on another occasion the Chinese leader of the ring had marked on a chart the route of the *Empress* from Victoria to Vancouver and the place where the "load" was to be dropped. This indicates that drugs brought in on liners from China and Japan were dropped at points far apart from the ship's course of 80 miles from Victoria to Vancouver, making discovery by police and Customs difficult.

THEATRE IN HOTEL.

DANCING, CABARET AND STAGE
SHOW.

The first "English" theatre hotel has arrived. Croydon Town Council have granted to the Greyhound Hotel, Croydon, a licence to stage theatrical plays. This is the first such licence granted in Great Britain.

The theatre, which is equipped with a proper stage and orchestra accommodation, will seat 1,000 people. Marble steps lead down from the present restaurant to the dance floor, and stage, on each side of which are built in recesses.

Diners will thus be able to dance and watch a cabaret, or see a full theatrical production, all under the same roof. Wonderful lighting effects in red, blue, and many other beautiful colours are given by a new "indirect lighting lamp," the only one of its kind. The powerful rays are so arranged that they do not harm the eyes.

"Mine host" of the future will now be expected to entertain his guests with a cabaret show or musical comedy, in addition to the supply of roast beef and a pot of good ale.

ITALY AND GERMANY.

IMPORTANT TREATY CONCLUDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, December 29th.

An Italo-German Treaty of Friendship and Arbitration has been concluded, and will be signed to-day.

It is regarded as one of the most important developments in Italian foreign policy.

THE CONVALESCENCE OF
BRITISH INDUSTRY.

SIR JOHN HUNTER'S WARNING.

Sir John Hunter, managing-director and chairman of Sir William Arrol & Co., recently issued a statement to the Press giving his views on the industrial outlook. "As an employer engaged on the manufacturing side of industry," he states, "I view with anxiety the immediate future as it may affect the staple industries of Clydeside and of the country."

These industries, he continues, have just passed through a ruinous period of inactivity, or partial inactivity, in which workshops have just been able to keep together their staffs and a nucleus of their key-men. Shipyards, engineering shops, and bridge shops, just at a moment when there seemed to be a chance of emergence from the extreme depression obtaining during the last four years, suddenly had their main supplies of raw materials cut off and had to rely on stocks, and where conditions of their contracts permitted, on rather limited and indefinite deliveries of Continental materials.

Cheap Coal Essential.

The position now facing manufacturing concerns he considers serious. With contracts in hand taken at prices at cost or below cost levels, they find themselves confronted with increased losses accrued over the last six months, and the prospect of continuing high power charges, of increased local rating and, unless a long view of the position is taken, of increased costs of their raw materials. The quick return of the price of coal to, at least, pre-strike level is an absolute necessity, in order to bring into line the cost of the other elements which go to make up the cost of steel.

Warning Against "Boom" Talk.

It cannot be emphasized sufficiently, he declares, that the "boom" talk, apart from its tendency to promote a vague confidence, is outside serious consideration. Britain can never have a real "boom," or, what is better, a return to sound trade, until the outlets for exports in our staple industries are re-established and strengthened. It will certainly never be within sight if the present situation is not handled with the gravest consideration and prescience by all parties concerned. Industry has to be nursed back to convalescence, and this is the immediate business of all concerned. Exploitation of a section of industry for its own immediate benefit will be undertaken at the expense of the other sections, who, as things stand, cannot pass on their burdens. It will therefore, endanger the whole structure and involve the exploiter in its ruin.

GOLDEN STATUES IN TUTAN-
KHAMEN TOMB.

JEWELLED BOATS.

Work which is now proceeding at Luxor in the two hitherto unexplored chambers of the tomb of Tutankhamen, who ruled as Pharaoh about 1400 B.C. has revealed an entirely unsuspected crypt under the chamber in which the royal sarcophagus lay.

The crypt led away down to depths which have not yet been explored, and consequently the purpose of the chamber is unknown. The care with which the entrance was secreted—which is shown by the fact that three seasons' work failed to reveal it—and the almost immovable weight of the stone above it suggest that an examination will in due course be accompanied by discoveries of the first importance.

Work proceeds meanwhile in the two other chambers, and thirty golden statues, each standing within its own case with folding doors, which are overlaid with gold leaf, have been discovered.

Other finds include a quantity of royal robes and sacred boats, similarly covered with gold leaf and ornamented with precious stones. A figure of the Pharaoh surmounts each prow.

MOTHER AT THE ALTAR WITH
HER SON.

Mother and son were principals in a recent double wedding ceremony at Haywards Heath parish church.

Mrs. Barnes, a widow, of the New Inn, Haywards Heath, was married to Mr. E. A. Richardson, of Lewes, and her son, Mr. P. W. Barnes, married Miss Margaret Jackson, of Horsham.

"I cannot remember a similar double wedding," said the Rev. Prebendary Bell, vicar of Haywards Heath.

A confiscation order was made at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday in respect of a revolver found behind the temple at Tsek Mun, where the third prisoner in the recent Sinking piracy trial was arrested in a pigsty.

MIGHTY CRICKET
SCORES.WHAT CAN BE DONE IN AUSTRALIA
WITH THE WILLOW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MELBOURNE, December 29th.

In the Sheffield Shield match Victoria won by an innings and 656 runs. New South Wales scored 221 and 230 to which Victoria replied with 1,007, a world's record aggregate score in first-class cricket.

The innings lasted for 633 minutes. Woodfall scored 123, Ponsford 332, Hendry 100 and Ryder 293.

NEW ERA IN BOXING.

END OF THE CROUCHER.
RETURN OF THE TRUE ENGLISH
STYLE.

J. J. Jeffries will always be remembered as the pugilist who brought a new style into boxing by disregarding what in his time was known as the English method, and by developing and employing the crouch, writes Trevor C. Wignall in the *Daily Mail*. When Jeffries was at his most ferocious he was doubled up to such an extent that his gloves almost swept the floor. He cultivated this ugly style simply and solely to circumvent the famous solar-plexus blow used by Fitzsimmons. It has been the style of every heavy-weight champion since, but at Philadelphia last September it received such a set-back that it is hardly exaggeration to say that it is now in its grave.

The man who interred it was J. J. Tunney and he accomplished this by standing straight up on his feet, by using a straight left, and by scoring practical every point against a croucher.

Dempsey, whose system of fighting was much the same as that of Jeffries. I think at this moment that Dempsey is the last croucher who shall see. He represents the last of his line, for a new era has set in, which means a return to the typical English style which was introduced more than 200 years ago. And this, I fancy, is one of the most remarkable things that has ever happened to boxing. It could not produce anything really new, so it has gone back to its origin.

Bombardier Wells's Style.

How long Tunney will retain his title is purely a matter of opinion, but the fact to remember is that he is an Englishman in method as was Bombardier Wells. So, for that matter, are the five men who are so diligently challenging him.

Top of the list is Jack Delaney, the present light heavy-weight champion of the world. In the matter of sheer boxing, and in the further matter of standing bolt upright, he is the late Jim Driscoll all over again. I do not suppose there has ever been a heavy-weight with a prettier or more correct style, but if he does meet Tunney, especially if the contest is staged in New York, there is every possibility that both men will be hooped out of the ring for doing too much spectacular boxing and for failing to create the thrills that the average follower of pugilism in America looks upon as his right.

The second man on the list is Jack Sharkey, the conqueror of the Negro Harry Wills. He is a Lithuanian and his name is Josef Paul Cusackey. Although he favours left hooks much more than he does straight punches, he too is a graduate of the new-old school. He stands erect, completely eliminates the weaving and bobbing and ducking that every man from Jeffries to Dempsey employed, and scores his victories by fighting as Jim Mace did years before he was born.

Picturesque Personality.

The third is rather a picturesque personality—Monte Munna, a giant from Nebraska. Until very recently he was a politician, and he is still called "Senator." I watched him in his fight immediately before the Tunney-Dempsey affair and it struck me that if ever a man was fated to become a boxer that man was Munna. He is immensely tall, immensely shouldered, and phenomenally strong. But he is as erect as a rod when he drives in his terrific punches, while his fighting generally is that of a person who has been tutored from his youth by the strictest and most traditional of English trainers.

Then there are Henry Persson, the Swede, and Tommy Loughran, the Irish-American partner of Jack Dempsey at Atlantic City.

NO TROTSKY IN LONDON.

Vague rumours have reached England from Moscow, says the *Daily Mail*, that the most notorious of the Bolsheviks, Trotsky, may be sent to London a few weeks hence to represent the Soviet. These reports must not be dismissed as entirely without foundation. Their object, no doubt, is to ascertain if Trotsky will be acceptable, and to prepare the way for his coming.

No time should therefore be lost in letting Moscow know that in no circumstances would Trotsky be tolerated as Soviet emissary in London. He is stained with the blood of hundreds of thousands of human beings, since more than any living Bolshevik he is identified with the hideous policy of terrorism in Russia, and he has, indeed, written a book in which he brazenly defends it.

In view of the behaviour of the Moscow Government and its treacherous branches of the trade, agreement of 1921, the wisest course for the British Government would be to insist that Krasin's place shall remain vacant and no other Bolshevik representative be sent here. To run away from the Reds is to encourage them. Their exclusion from London would be a blow that would have immediate effect throughout the world.

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ARMY v. NAVY MATCH.

SECOND MATCH OF CHRISTMAS TOURNAMENT.

RAPID PROGRESS.

The weather yesterday, though fine was distinctly colder than it had been on Monday when the Army played the Club, and fielding was probably much more pleasant than watching the game. Morris won the toss again and went in. It is probable that he secured a very great advantage as the wicket is playing anything but well and run-getting in the fourth knock will be an unpleasant proposition.

Hankey and Evers opened the innings but the former was taken at the wicket when five was on the board. Bridgeland and Evers, however, put another appearance on things and all looked well for the Army until the former, in trying to hook a short one from Beatty off his eyebrows, cocked the ball up and was taken by Venn behind the stumps. At this time Beatty was bowling very fast on a pitch which had very little grass on it, and which was kicking considerably. Cantrell was out of form and though Sturges got Evers caught he was not bowling well. Dobbie stayed for a bit but then there was a very bad patch, Beatty doing all the damage. Six were down for 135, with Morris about 50, but Beavis hung on for a bit and his partner played very pretty cricket. Smith, also atopped some while, but matters were none too bright for the Army when they had lost 9 for 168. Then, however, Fogden put his bat in front of all the straight ones; Morris hit, and it was not until 52 invaluable runs had been added that Venn, seeing Morris was not keeping in his ground, went up and taking a fast one from Beatty splendidly, stumped him for a very fine 76. It was a fine knock, marred only by one fairly easy chance in the slips.

The Navy Bat.

After lunch the Navy went in but they found Dobbie at the top of his form. With a cross wind to help him, and a bad pitch he had the whole side in difficulties, and although a couple of catches were put down off him, he managed to collect 9 wickets for 42 runs. A very fine performance. Cantrell, Armitage, Newall, Venn and Sturges alone reached double figures and the whole side were out for 113.

More Trouble.

The lead of 8, which the Army secured must have been a very great source of comfort to them during the first part of their second innings. Beattie and Cantrell got really going and with 5 down for 49 it looked as if the Navy had pulled the game well round. Things looked even better when one from the Colonel kicked a bit, and Morris was taken at second slip by Armitage—(this for some reason into which I consider it indelicate to enquire the official scorer refuses to believe)—and 8 were down for 57. Then, however, the Army battled desperately and, without there being anything sensational Thorpe, Beavis and Smith took the score to over double this total. It was a great pity Beavis ran himself out. He apparently thought that the ball had bounced off his glove away to fine leg and began a run. Smith presumably was watching to see if second slip would get to the catch, which he did not, and omitted to send Beavis back. A sad business.

Reflections.

I use the word as it has a sense of sadness in it. There were a lot of catches dropped though I am especially asked to state that the accountant branch did not, this time! The Army have worked themselves into a strong position, for 200 runs are going to take the deuce of a lot of getting on that pitch. With all deference to the long experience of the Navy skipper—I owe him a gin anyway—I think he would have been well advised to rest Beatty a bit earlier in the first innings, as at least 30 runs were scored off his last few overs for the one wicket. In the same way, well as he and Beatty were bowling in the second innings, a change just before, or just after, Thorpe lost his wicket might have been useful.

To my mind the two most interesting features of the game, apart from bowling performances, were Morris' 76 a really stylish knock, and Venn's keeping. It is not that he let no byes. But with Beatty bowling at the pace he was on that wicket, the slightest mistake meant a four. And time after time the Padre would hurt himself across and take the ball well wide on the leg side. It looked as if they were balls which pitched on or near the leg stump and swung and broke out, so how he collected them so cleanly after being unsighted defeats me, entirely.

The match I am told will not start until 12 noon to-day, but I am not absolutely certain of this. By the way, I am told that in view of Beatty's 43.4 overs yesterday I was wrong to call Dobbie "The Brook". I don't quite agree. Dobbie went on yesterday until there was no one left to bowl at, and no doubt will do so to-day. However, the Army innings is not done, and perhaps I might refer to the indefatigable Lieut. Commander as "Charlie's Aunt," he is still running-up to the bowling crease.

R. ABBOT.

Present Score and analysis:—

1st INNINGS OF ARMY.

Capt. Evers, c Armitage, b Sturges	33
Lieut. Hankey, c Venn, b Beatty	6
Capt. Bridgeland, c Venn, b Beatty	23
Capt. Morris, st Venn, b Beatty	78
Capt. Dobbie, b Beatty	18
Major Lightfoot, b Beatty	9
Capt. Thorpe, b Beatty	0
Lieut. Wright, b Beatty	0
Capt. Bevis, c and b Emley	0
Lieut. Smith, b Emley	5
Master-Gunner Fogden, not out	0
Byes 21, lb. 1	22
Total	200

Bowling Analysis.

Lt.-Col. Cantrell	18	1	51	0
Lt.-Col. Beatty	24.4	0	73	7
Lt. Sturges, R.N.	3	0	20	1
Lt. Emley, R.N.	8	0	32	2

Fall of the wickets:—1 for 5; 2/64; 3/68; 4/83; 5/127; 6/135; 7/135; 8/139; 9/168; 10/200.

1st INNINGS OF NAVY.

Lieut.-Comdr. Armitage, b Dobbie	21
Lieut.-Col. Cantrell, R.M., c Dobbie, b Hankey	15
Flight-Lieut. Brewerton, R.A.F., lb.w. b Dobbie	0
Flight-Lieut. Newall, R.A.F., b Dobbie	15
Pay-Lieut. Hussey, R.N., c Morris, b Dobbie	8
Rev. Venn, R.N., b Dobbie	22
Pay-Lieut.-Comdr. Shaw, R.N., b Dobbie	0
Lieut. Sturges, R.N., c Evers, b Dobbie	14
Lieut. Emley, R.N., b Dobbie	4
Lieut. Sparkes, R.N., not out	4
Lieut.-Comdr. Beatty, R.N., c and b Dobbie	0
Byes 5, lb. 7	12
Total	113

Bowling Analysis.

Capt. Dobbie	17.3	7	42	9
Lieut. Hankey	18	9	47	1
Major Lightfoot	3	0	7	0
Lieut. Wright	2	0	5	0

Fall of the wickets:—1 for 29; 2/33; 3/44; 4/58; 5/80; 6/87; 7/89; 8/108; 9/109; 10/113.

2nd INNINGS OF ARMY.

Capt. Evers, b Beatty	13
Major Lightfoot, b Cantrell	13
Capt. Bridgeland, b Cantrell	0
Lieut. Hankey, c and b Beatty	4
Capt. Morris, c Armitage, b Cantrell	23
Capt. Dobbie, c Brewerton, b Cantrell	0
Capt. Thorpe, c Emley, b Cantrell	14
Lieut. Wright, b Beatty	9
Capt. Bevis, run out	15
Lieut. Smith, not out	22
Master-Gunner Fogden, not out	1
Byes 9, wides 2	11
Total (for 8 wickets)	118

Bowling Analysis.

Lt.-Col. Beatty	19	4	53	3
Lt.-Col. Cantrell	13	2	54	5

Fall of the wickets:—1 for 19; 2/19; 3/24; 4/33; 5/43; 6/57; 7/73; 8/92; 9/108.

FOOTBALL.

KOWLOON 2ND XI. v. H.K.F.C. 2ND XI.

This match will be played at 2.30 p.m. on the H.K.F.C. ground on Saturday. Kowloon 2nd XI.—W. E. A. Wood; B. Guest and R. Baldwin; T. L. Knight, E. Pasco, and G. P. Hedley; C. S. Pile, H. J. Vickers, A. F. May, E. Connes and A. L. G. Eastman.

HOME FOOTBALL.

LATEST ENGLISH LEAGUE RESULTS.

London, December 29th. To-day's English league results, are as follows:—

League: Division I.
Arsenal 1, Manchester Un. 0.
Aston Villa 3, Leeds 1.
Derby 3, West Ham 0.
Liverpool 3, Bolton 2.
Wednesday 3, Tottenham 1.
Division II.
Barnsley 3, Fulham 0.
Division III. (South).
Bristol R. 3, Exeter 1.
Northampton 2, Luton 1.
Coventry 1, Swindon 3.
Watford 2, Millwall 4.



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 SHANGHAI "LIANGHONG" On 2nd Jan. 8 a.m.
 SHANGHAI "ANTUNG" On 2nd Jan. 8 a.m.
 SHANGHAI "KWANGHONG" On 2nd Jan. 10 a.m.
 SHANGHAI "KWEIYANG" On 3rd Jan. 8 a.m.
 SHANGHAI "SUIYANG" On 6th Jan. 8 a.m.
 SHANGHAI "LUCHOW" On 7th Jan. 8 a.m.
 SHANGHAI "SZECHUEN" On 8th Jan. 8 a.m.
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[19]

HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE of the United Netherlands Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly Service between

Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore
 and
 Genoa, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and
 North Continental Ports

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

As "GEMMA" ... 24th January, 1927.
 As "ZOSMA" ... 23rd February, 1927.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

As "ZOSMA" ... 11th January, 1927.
 As "OOSTERK" ... 8th February, 1927.

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
 For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,
 Agents.

Telephone: Central No. 1574.

York Building.

[21]

Shipping News

Arrivals and Departures,
 Passengers, etc.

ARRIVALS.

December 28th:
 Toyohashi Maru, Japanese str.,
 4,342 tons, Capt. R. Habaki,
 from Birkenhead via Singa-
 pore. The latter port she left
 on December 21st, with a gen-
 eral cargo, lying at buoy No.
 A5—N.Y.K.

December 29th:
 Corona, Norwegian str., 1,933 tons,
 Capt. O. M. Klette, from Chin-
 wang, which port she left on
 December 23rd, with 4,330 tons
 of coal and 20 tons of general
 cargo, lying at Lanchowok—
 Doddwell & Co.

British str., 1,423 tons,
 Capt. W. A. Balch, from Shang-
 hai and Swatow, with a general
 cargo, lying at West Point
 Wharf—Jardine, Matheson &
 Co.

Genoa Maru, Japanese str., 4,594
 tons, Capt. T. Takahata, from
 Yokohama via Shanghai. The
 latter port she left on December
 25th, with a general cargo, lying
 at Kowloon Wharf—N.Y.K.

Haiching, British str., 1,967 tons,
 Capt. G. H. Stewart, from
 Foochow, Amoy and Swatow,
 with a general cargo, lying at
 Douglas Wharf—Douglas S.S.
 Co.

Harunuma Maru, Japanese str.,
 1,867 tons, Capt. M. Matsui,
 from Yokohama, which port she
 left on December 22nd, with
 a cargo of coal, lying at
 Yau-mai—M.B.K.

Ming Sang, British str., 960 tons,
 Capt. W. W. Hipkins, from
 Haiphong and Hoihow, with a
 general cargo, lying at buoy
 No. C35—Jardine, Matheson &
 Co.

President Jefferson, American str.,
 8,443 tons, Capt. F. R. Nichols,
 from Manila, which port she
 left on December 27th, with a
 general cargo, lying at Kowloon
 wharf—Admiral Oriental Line

Sinkiang, British str., 1,818 tons,
 Capt. D. Williams, from Shang-
 hai, which port she left on De-
 cember 25th, with a general
 cargo, lying at buoy No. B15—
 B. & S.

Sogohwa, British str., 1,594 tons,
 Capt. E. Mookman, from Can-
 ton, with a nil entry, lying at
 buoy No. B3—B. & S.

St. Albans, British str., 4,119 tons,
 Capt. G. L. Smith, from Moji,
 which port she left on December
 25th, with a general cargo, lying
 at buoy No. A8—Mackinnon,
 Mackenzie & Co.

Tai Tak, Portuguese str., 2,081 tons,
 Capt. L. M. J. Pata, from
 Hongkong, which port she left on
 December 28th, with 3,825 tons
 of coal, lying at buoy No. B56.
 —Luen Fat Co.

CLEARANCES.

December 29th:
 Danaku Maru No. 17, for Canton.
 Fooching, for Canton.
 Genoa Maru, for Singapore.
 Gyo Maru, for Whampoa.
 Hydrangea, for Kwang Chow Wan.
 Lou Sang, for Kwang Chow Wan.
 Shunzan Maru, for Saigon.
 Sinkiang, for Canton.
 Sogohwa, for Shanghai.
 Tak Hing, for Amoy.
 Takaku Maru, for Shanghai.
 Tjikang, for Munok.
 Tjikang, for Saigon.
 Toyokuni Maru, for Shanghai.
 Wingwa, for Kwang Chow Wan.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. President Jefferson, from
 Manila, on December 29th:—For
 Hong Kong: Miss R. E. J. Atkins,
 Brother Buschius Adrian, Mr. and
 Mrs. Ivan Baker, Miss H. Baker,
 Mr. and Mrs. Jose Del Carmen,
 Miss A. D. Carmen, Mr. A. J.
 Connolly, Mr. Emil Greuter, Mr.
 Henry Clay Gore, Mr. Frank
 Hassel, Mr. H. C. Lamond, Mr.
 Stonewall J. Rowe, and Mr. Grey
 Westbrook. Among passengers pass-
 ing through on their way to Shang-
 hai were Lieut. Comdr. T. J. Doyle
 and Mrs. T. J. Doyle, Master T. J.
 Doyle, Jr., Mr. A. Luraschi, and
 Mrs. E. C. Stahleber. For Kobe:
 Mr. Emil Bader. For Yokohama:
 Lieut. L. D. Libenow, and Mrs. S.
 R. Davis.
 Per s.s. St. Albans, from Kobe,
 on Dec. 29th:—Mrs. I. Carroll,
 Miss A. C. Patterson, Mr. A. E.
 Crane, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. W.
 Jones and infant, Miss Z. Proenoff.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From December 30th 1926, to
 January 5th, 1927.

Day of Week	Month	Hong Kong Standard Time	High Water	Low Water	Height
Thurs.	30	h. m. a.m.	h. m. a.m.	h. m. a.m.	h. m. a.m.
		3 37	4 6	0 37	3 35
Fri.	31	6 24	6 11	4 28	2 8
		6 43	6 56	9 17	3 0
Sat.	1	7 43	7 52	0 52	3 0
		7 15	7 2	2 9	3 0
Sun.	2	8 49	8 44	2 49	1 8
		7 53	7 7	1 28	3 0
Mon.	3	9 34	9 44	3 32	3 0
		8 32	8 44	2 5	1 0
Tues.	4	10 14	10 44	4 5	0 8
		9 14	9 44	3 43	3 1
Wed.	5	11 18	11 44	4 49	0 3
		9 58	8 5	3 23	3 2

"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" ARRIVES.

WHO'S WHO ON BOARD.

The Admiral Oriental liner *President Jefferson* came into port yesterday morning from Manila, and will sail this morning for Shanghai.

The liner brought 19 cabin pas-
 sengers for Hong Kong, and car-
 ried 5 for Shanghai, 1 for Kobe, 1
 for Yokohama and 2 for Seattle.
 When the ship leaves here this
 morning, she will carry away about
 40 additional passengers from here,
 the majority being Chinese.

Among the passengers were:—
 Miss R. E. J. Atkins, Missionary,
 en route to the United States. She
 will continue her journey after a
 short stay in Hong Kong.

Mr. I. F. Baker and family, re-
 turning to their home in Tokyo
 after a short visit in Manila. Mr.
 Baker is the Director of the West-
 inghouse Electric Co., Tokyo
 branch.

Mr. Jose Del Carmen, en route
 to Hong Kong, where he will be
 stationed with the United States
 Navy. He is accompanied by his
 family.

Mr. A. J. Connolly is being
 transferred from the U.S. Navy at
 Manila to their Hong Kong
 squadron.

Mr. Emil Greuter, en route to
 Europe.

Mr. Stonewall J. Rowe, trans-
 ferred from the U.S. Navy fleet at
 Manila to the Hong Kong squad-
 ron.

Lieut. Comdr. T. J. Doyle, en
 route to San Francisco, after a
 short stop over in Shanghai, he and
 his family, who are accompanying
 him will continue their voyage.

Mr. Grey Westbrook of U.S.
 Navy, en route to Hong Kong.

Lieut. L. L. Libenow, U.S. Navy,
 en route to Yokohama.

Mrs. Lillian F. Chapman, wife
 of U.S. Navy quartermaster at
 Manila. She is en route to Seattle.

Mr. Harold Dollar's Visit.

Mr. Harold Dollar, President of
 the Dollar Steamship Co. at Shang-
 hai, will be arriving here by the
President Grant, which is due here
 on Sunday. He is making a tour
 of the Oriental offices of the Dollar
 Company. Mr. Townsend, General
 Traffic Manager of the same Com-
 pany, is accompanying him.

THE SILVER SHIP.

H.M.S. "RENOUN" FOR DUKE
 OF YORK'S TOUR.
 The squash racquets court so
 often used by the Prince of Wales
 in former voyages is to be moved
 from battle cruiser *Repulse*—in
 which it was fitted up for his Em-
 pire tour last year—to its old home
 in the battle cruiser *Renown*, in
 which the Duke and Duchess of
 York will leave England on Jan.
 6th for their visit to Australasia.
 The alterations necessary to ac-
 commodate the Duke and Duchess
 and their party are well in hand.
 The wall of the royal cabins are,
 by the Duchess's wish, to be ename-
 led white. Blue cretonne window
 curtains and loose covers of similar
 material for the furniture will be
 provided.

The cruiser's hull is to be paint-
 ed in a pearl-grey tint which, when
 in the sunshine, will make her look
 like a silver ship.

SHIPPING MOVEMENT.

On account of bad weather and
 heavy seas, the N.D.L. m.s. *Fulda*
 will not arrive here until January
 1st, 1927, at daylight and she will
 leave here for Shanghai and Japan
 on the same afternoon.

YANGTZE TIDE TABLES.

Notice has been given that a
 Table of Predicted Tides for Side
 Saddle, Approaches to the Yangtze
 River, for the year 1927, is now
 procurable at the Coast Inspector's
 Office, price \$2.

The tables predict the times and
 heights of high and low water and
 give general information for the
 Approaches to the Yangtze River.

A BEAUTIFUL SHIP.

"EMPEROR OF ASIA" ALL WHITE.

With the rays of the setting sun
 scintillating on her sides of pure
 white the *Empress of Asia* steamed
 majestically up the har-
 bour from Kowloon Dock about 4.30
 yesterday afternoon to take up her
 position at a buoy, prior to pro-
 ceeding to No. 5 wharf on January
 3rd or 4th and leaving on the 6th
 for Vancouver.

The *Empress of Asia* has been
 entirely transformed in appearance
 since she went into Dock for annual
 overhaul and refit. Her hull and
 the upper decks are now white, the
 pre-war colour. Rising clear from
 the superstructure are her three
 light brown funnels. Barely a
 white coated hull is distinguishable
 a red water line, which stands out
 in bold relief to the brilliant white
 above.

The liner indeed presents a very
 beautiful picture, and the improve-
 ment effected by the change of
 colouring cannot be disputed. In
 the glare of tropical sunshine she
 will appear a glittering and grace-
 ful vessel, but at night with her
 lights and the moonlight shining on
 her she will make an even more
 striking and attractive picture.

NEW BRITISH

BATTLESHIPS.

TRIPLE TURRETS.

STRUCTURE LIKE KEEP OF
 CASTLE.

The two new British battleships
Rodney and *Nelson* which are to
 enter service next year will be extra-
 ordinary-looking craft.

In the new issue of *Jane's Fighting
 Ships* (edited by Dr. Oscar
 Parkes and Mr. F. E. McMurtrie,
 published by Sampson Low, 42s.)
 the first authentic photographs as
 yet released by the Admiralty are
 reproduced.

They show that the heavy guns
 will be carried in three triple tur-
 rets (each mounting three 16in.
 guns) forward. A great armoured
 structure, for all the world like the
 keep of a medieval castle, rises
 amidships, and has replaced the
 old-fashioned conning tower.

When completed they will be un-
 usually ugly vessels. Dr. Parkes
 further able in this exceptionally
 fine issue of "Fighting Ships" to
 give a photograph and drawings of
 the new British armoured cruisers
 of 10,000 tons. They are distinctly
 disappointing in comparison with
 new United States ships of the same
 size, of which also for the first time
 particulars are given.

The British ships carry eight 8in.
 and four 4in. guns; the American
 ten 8in. and six 5in. The British
 boilers and machinery are appar-
 ently of normal type, whereas in
 the American vessels extra high
 pressures are adopted.

U.S. Adopt British Style.

One remarkable change in the ap-
 pearance of the older United States
 battleships is recorded. The basket-
 mast is being abandoned and re-
 placed by tripod masts, which are
 virtually of the British pattern.
 The change has already been carried
 out in the Texas.

A direction in which the Ameri-
 can Navy has gone fast ahead is in
 the development of aircraft fittings.
 Thus the new cruisers carry each
 two catapults for launching sea-
 planes, of which two are provided.
 They can be released by this means
 at a speed of 60 miles an hour.

"Fighting Ships" is more than
 ever indispensable for study of all
 naval questions, and its photo-
 graphs and drawings are complete
 and technically perfect.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN

HONG KONG.

FOR DECEMBER, 1926.

(STANDARD TIME OF 120TH MERIDIAN,
 OF GREENWICH).

Date. Sunrise. Sunset.
 December 30th. 7.02 a.m. 5.48 p.m.
 " 31st. 7.03 " 5.49 "

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

SUMMER HOLIDAY RESORTS

IN SOUTH MANCHURIA

HOSHIGAUARA—Finest Seaside Summer Holiday Resort in North China
 Five miles from Dairen, but connected with the city by special motor and car-
 riage road and electric tramway. Yamato Hotel (24 rooms) and 12 furnished
 bungalows in charming cliff garden. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Golf, Tennis,
 Billiards, Orchestra twice a week. Capital place for children.

OGONDAI—Most beautiful and oldest Seaside Resort in the Far East. Two
 miles from F. F. Arthur. Formerly the Summer Resort of the high Russian
 officers and officials. Yamato Hotel and 20 villas and bungalows, mostly with
 detached service quarters. Excellent bathing, Wonderful scenery, Historic
 Battlefields, Baidai and Dargatou-Fort, View of charming Waihs and
 Drives. Abundant Fishing Facilities. Orchestra twice a week. Best place
 for high-class families.

PORT ARTHUR—Famous for its two memorable Sieges and its beautiful
 landlocked Harbour. Exactly one hour's journey from Dairen by express
 train. Yamato Hotel (18 rooms). Beautiful place of historical and scenic
 interest to all a month with fresh walk or drive every day. Most healthy
 and salubrious spot in the Far East.

All under the direct management of the SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.
 Illustrated Booklets and all Information post free on request.

Applications may be sent to the Hotel Managers at the various resorts or to
 THE SUPERINTENDENT OF HOTELS, Traffic Department
 Cable Add., MANCHURIAN or SICHUAN SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY, Dairen
 Order: A.B.C. 5th & 6th Ed., Al. Lieber & Bentley.

INDO-CHINA

STREAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

CANTON STRAITS & CALCUTTA "FUOSHING" Thursday, 30th Dec., at 10 a.m.
 SHANGHAI "LAISANU" Thursday, 30th Dec., at 2 p.m.
 SHANGHAI "CHIPSHING" Saturday, 1st Jan., at 7 a.m.
 SHANGHAI "FUOSHING" Sunday, 2nd Jan., at 7 a.m.
 HAIPHONG via HOIHOW "MINGSANG" Sunday, 2nd Jan., at 8 a.m.
 STRAITS & CALCUTTA "HOSANG" Monday, 3rd Jan., at 8 p.m.
 SHANGHAI "WAISHING" Sunday, 9th Jan., at 7 a.m.
 SHANGHAI "HINSANG" Monday, 10th Jan., at 2 p.m.
 SHANGHAI "FUOKSANG" Tuesday, 11th Jan., at 7 a.m.
 SHANGHAI "CHONGSHING" Friday, 14th Jan., at 10 a.m.
 SHANGHAI "KUISANG" Tuesday, 18th Jan., at 7 a.m.
 SHANGHAI "KUMSANG" Thursday, 20th Jan., at 7 a.m.
 SHANGHAI "MAUSANG" Friday, 23rd Jan., at 1 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
 GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hong Kong	Vessel	Discharges Leaves H. Kong
"GLENIFFER"	8th Jan.	"GLENARA"	3 p.m. 30th Dec.
"GLENOGLE"	20th Jan.	"GLENARA"	1 p.m. 31st Dec.
"GLENAMOY"	8th Feb.	"GLENARA"	1 p.m. 1st Jan.
"GLENAGARRY"	17th Feb.	"GLENARA"	1 p.m. 2nd Jan.
"GLENAPPE"	3rd Mar.	"GLENARA"	1 p.m. 3rd Jan.
"GLENLUCE"	20th Mar.	"GLENARA"	1 p.m. 4th Jan.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.

Telephones: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 23, and Central 3696.

BODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH

CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.

STEAMERS	Leave	Shal.	Robe	Yama.	Vancouver
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Jan. 6	Jan. 9	Jan. 12	Jan. 15	Jan. 24
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Jan. 26	Jan. 29	Feb. 1	Feb. 4	Feb. 13
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Feb. 16	Feb. 19	Feb. 22	Feb. 25	Mar. 6
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Mar. 3	Mar. 6	Mar. 9	Mar. 12	Mar. 21
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Mar. 23	Mar. 26	Mar. 29	Apr. 1	Apr. 10
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Apr. 10	Apr. 13	Apr. 16	Apr. 19	May 8
EMPEROR OF ASIA	May 11	May 14	May 17	May 20	May 29
EMPEROR OF CANADA	May 21	May 24	May 27	May 30	June 18
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	June 1	June 4	June 7	June 10	June 19
EMPEROR OF ASIA	June 23	June 26	June 29	July 2	July 11
EMPEROR OF CANADA	July 11	July 14	July 17	July 20	July 29

CONNECTING SAILING ST. JOHN TO LIVERPOOL.
MONTROSE February 4 MONTROSE April 2
MONTROSE February 19 MONTROSE April 23
MONTROSE March 12 MONTROSE May 13
Frequent sailings to Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow, Southampton, Obergurg and Antwerp.

BOOKINGS NOW OPEN.
Early application for space is advisable.

SPECIAL FARES TO EUROPE
£120 £112 £83

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Hongkong	Manila	Manila	Hongkong
Jan. 18	Jan. 17	Jan. 18	Jan. 20

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS
TRAVELLERS CHEQUES PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER.
THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: GACANPAC.
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: NAUTILUS.



SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from	Pro. Arr. at Hg. Kg. and Sailing for S'hai.	Probable Sailings from Hg. Kg. for
AMAZONE	Mar. 11	5th Jan. 1927	15th Jan.
ANGERS	Mar. 11	15th Jan.	1st Feb.
D'ARTAGNAN	Mar. 11	15th Jan.	1st Feb.
SPHINX	Mar. 11	15th Jan.	1st Feb.
ANGKOR	Mar. 11	15th Jan.	1st Feb.
PORTHOS	Mar. 11	15th Jan.	1st Feb.
PAUL LECAT	Mar. 11	15th Jan.	1st Feb.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES
(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A Class 1st Class - £ 98. 0d. B Class 1st Class - £ 85. 0d. Od.
STATERIES 2nd - £ 70. 0d. Od. STATERIES 3rd - £ 61. 0d. Od.
Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.
Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.
LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).
S.S. "DE. F. BENOIT" from DUNKERQUE, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive about the 5th or 6th January, 1927.
Sailings subject to alteration without notice.
For full Particulars, apply to:-
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO., 8, QUEEN'S BUILDING, CONSIGNATION-TRANSIT-REPRESENTATION.



SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.
TAIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 11th Jan. at Noon
TENYO MARU ... Monday, 24th Jan. at Noon
KOROA MARU ... Sunday, 6th Feb. at Noon
SHINYO MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd Feb. at Noon
SIDERO MARU ... Sunday, 6th March at Noon

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
RAIYO MARU ... Saturday, 15th Jan. at Noon
GINYO MARU ... Middle of February, 1927.

MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM via Ports.
HAKON MARU ... Saturday, 1st Jan. at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU ... Saturday, 16th Jan. at 11 a.m.
FUSHI MARU ... Saturday, 20th Jan. at 11 a.m.
HAKOZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 15th Feb. at 11 a.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Jan. at 11 a.m.
MISEIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Feb. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
TASUNO MARU ... Thursday, 10th Feb.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Darban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.
KAWACHI MARU ... Friday, 31st Dec.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
BIYO MARU ... Saturday, 1st Jan.
TAMBA MARU ... Tuesday, 11th Jan.

CEYLON via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
CEYLON MARU ... Saturday, 1st Jan.
PENANG MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Jan.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
MISEIMA MARU ... Saturday, 21st Jan.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
SEIYO MARU (Mojito direct) ... Tuesday, 4th Jan.
HAKUSAN MARU ... Monday, 10th Jan.
AKITA MARU ... Tuesday, 11th Jan.
KITANO MARU ... Tuesday, 25th Jan.

For further information, apply to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone: Central No. 222 (Private exchanges to all Depts.).

Shipping News Daily Statement, Shipping Notes, Vessels Expected, etc.

YESTERDAY'S STATEMENTS.

LOCAL IMPORTS - BELOW AVERAGES.

The returns sent in to the Harbour Office by the 14 steamers which came into port during the 24 hours ended 9 a.m. yesterday showed that imports into the Colony were far below the average.

Through freights, although giving a five figure total, could not be considered normal. There was a decrease of about 80 per cent. as compared with the returns of a fortnight ago.

Out of the 14 arrivals, freights were discharged here from 12 steamers, but general merchandise was unloaded only from 9 vessels. The total amount of general cargo discharged here was 5,443 tons, of which 2,358 tons were from British vessels.

In addition to general freights discharged here, there were also 7,802 tons of coal unloaded from one Japanese and one Portuguese vessel. The s.s. *Colorado*, from Shanghai, landed 400 live pigs. Cargo for ports beyond Hong Kong were manifested on 8 vessels out of the 14 arrivals; with only 14,413 tons of general cargo on 7 steamers, and 4,330 tons of coal on one British vessel. Out of the total of 14,413 tons of general merchandise, 3,610 tons were contributed by three British vessels.

The best returns were shown by the *Genoa Maru*, from Yokohama and Shanghai, which had 4,710 tons on board, the s.s. *Togohashi Maru*, from Birkenhead and Singapore, 4,680 tons and the *Pembroke Maru*, from London and Singapore, 3,449 tons.

Freights brought into the Colony and cargo carried for ports beyond by the 14 steamers were:-
S.S. *Taisho Maru* (British) from Port Kaituma, 4,430 tons of coals for ports beyond.

S.S. *Shantung* (British) from Canton, in ballast.

S.S. *Antung* (British) from Singapore and Hobei, 1,000 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Colorado* (British) from Shanghai, 400 live pigs for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Hydranga* (British) from Port Bayard, 144 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Poehing* (British) from Shanghai and Swatow, 782 tons general for Hong Kong and 81 tons for ports.

S.S. *Ming Sang* (British) from Haiphong and Hobei, 352 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Pembroke* (British) from London and Singapore, 800 tons general for Hong Kong and 2,449 tons for ports.

S.S. *President Jefferson* (American) from Seattle and Manila, 144 tons general for Hong Kong and 1,208 tons for ports.

S.S. *Tin Tak* (Portuguese) from Hong Kong, 3,802 tons coal for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Kotaka Maru* (Japanese) from Takao and Swatow, 870 tons general for Hong Kong and 908 tons for ports.

S.S. *Harunuma Maru* (Japanese) from Suminoe and Milke, 4,000 tons of coal for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Genoa Maru* (Japanese) from Yokohama and Shanghai, 1,217 tons general for Hong Kong and 4,710 tons for ports.

S.S. *Togohashi Maru* (Japanese) from Birkenhead and Singapore, 4,680 tons general for Hong Kong and 4,680 tons for ports.

(Continued on next column.)

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Achilles (Blue Funnel), due Jan. 27th, 1927.

Adriatic (Blue Funnel), due Feb. 13th, 1927.

Beledi (Ben Line), due January 1st.

Canara (Swedish East Asiatic), due January 21st, 1927.

Demodocus (Blue Funnel), due Jan. 4th, 1927.

Empress of Canada (C.P.R.), due to-day, 8 a.m.

Empress of Russia (C.P.R.), due January 13th.

Fulda (N.D.L.), due January 1st, at daylight.

Leian (Blue Funnel), due January 7th, 1927.

Macassar (Blue Funnel), due Jan. 10th, 1927.

Meriones (Blue Funnel), due Feb. 17th, 1927.

Meteor (Blue Funnel), due Feb. 3rd, 1927.

Mitsunaga (P. & O.), due to-day, about 11 a.m.

Patroclus (Blue Funnel), due Feb. 2nd, 1927.

Pescadore (Blue Funnel), due Jan. 20th, 1927.

Rhegnar (Blue Funnel), due Jan. 27th, 1927.

Serpent (Blue Funnel), due Jan. 5th, 1927.

Shantung (British), due Jan. 1st, 1927.

Taisho Maru (British), due Jan. 1st, 1927.

Togohashi Maru (Japanese), due Jan. 1st, 1927.

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SHIPPING NOTES.

The Harbour Administration at Tsingtau in a report to the Harbour Office here states that since December 18th, the No. 6 Red Frustum Automatic Gas Light Buoy has been replaced on her usual station.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* (from Manila) was due here this morning, and will berth at buoy No. 45.

The s.s. *Empress of Asia* was, on completion of her annual refit and overhaul at Kowloon Dock, berthed at a buoy yesterday afternoon, and will proceed to No. 5 wharf on January 3rd or 4th. She will sail for Vancouver, via Shanghai on January 6th.

A combined meeting of the China Coast Officers' and Marine Engineers' Guilds of China will be held at the Sailors' Home, West Point at 4.45 p.m. to-day. The agenda states that the meeting is to receive important correspondence, and, therefore, it is requested that all members attend.

The *Lungshan*, of the Steamboat Company, which has been on the night run to Canton during the overhauling of the *Taishan*, is now in dry dock at Taikoo. The Canton service is being maintained by the *Kinsan*, on the day run, and the *Taishan* as night boat, running on alternate days.

The Dollar liner *President Wilson* has completed her last trip on the Far Eastern run, and on berthing at San Francisco from her present voyage, she will be re-provisioned and fitted out for the round-the-world service. She will take the place in the schedule made vacant by the *President Harrison*, now laid up.

The Norwegian steamer *Corona* came into port yesterday from Chinwangtao with 4,530 tons of coal and 20 tons of general merchandise for local discharge.

Several transfers in the American Navy have been made, a number of those concerned arriving in Hong Kong on the *President Jefferson* from Manila to join the South China Patrol of the United States Fleet. These include Mr. Jose del Carmen (and his family), Mr. A. J. Connolly, Mr. Stonewall J. Rowe and Mr. Grey Westbrook. Lieut. L. D. Libenow is on the same ship, en route for Yokohama.

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LOADING DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES, VALENCIA, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG
AND SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Vessel	Departure	Arrival
m.v. "AGRA"	24th January, 1927	24th January, 1927
m.v. "BOEMOSA"	24th January, 1927	24th January, 1927
m.v. "CANTON"	24th January, 1927	24th January, 1927

For further particulars, apply to the Agents:-
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S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... For Marseilles, London, Hamburg & Havre ... 10th January.
Passenger Service

S.S. "CITY OF LAHORE" ... London, Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 9th February
FARES TO LONDON: First Class £72, Second Class £48 10s.

S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... Marseilles, London, Havre & Hamburg ... 24th March.
FARES: First Class to MARSEILLES £73; to LONDON £80.
Second Class to MARSEILLES £51; to LONDON £56.

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Sailings from SINGAPORE on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.

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S.S. "COLORADO" ... via Suez Canal ... 27th December.

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BOSTON, NEW YORK & HAVANA ... AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE
M.V. "WEIRBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 30th January.

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MADAGASCAR, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL PORTWRIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MINZAPORE"	6,715	1st Jan. 6 a.m.	Mar. les., L'don., Ilburg, & R'dam.
"NYANZA"	7,023	5th Jan.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MALWA"	10,941	8th Jan.	Marseilles & London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	32nd Jan.	Mar. les., London, Antwerp & Hall.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	28th Jan.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MOREA"	10,918	4th Feb.	Marseilles & London.
"DELTA"	8,047	18th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KASHMIR"	9,005	18th Feb.	Mar. les., L'don., Antwerp & Hall.
"NELLOR"	6,252	2nd March	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MANTUA"	10,962	5th March	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	12th March	Mar. les., L'don., Antwerp & R'dam.
"NYANZA"	7,023	16th March	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MONGOLIA"	10,504	18th March	Marseilles & London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	2nd April	Marseilles & London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	5th April	Mar. les., L'don., Antwerp & R'dam.
"KARMALA"	9,128	12th April	Mar. les., London & Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,047	17th April	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MALWA"	10,918	30th April	Marseilles & London.
"KASHMIR"	9,005	14th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,158	25th May	Marseilles & London.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	Departure	Destination
"SHIRALA"	7,841	29th Dec. 11 a.m.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TAKLIVA"	7,938	2nd Jan.	do.
"TAKADA"	8,549	21st Jan.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,000	1st Feb.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	12th Feb.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"ST ALBANS"	4,500	1st April	Sydney and Melbourne.
"ABAFURA"	6,000	29th April	
"TANDA"	6,958	3rd June	

